THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

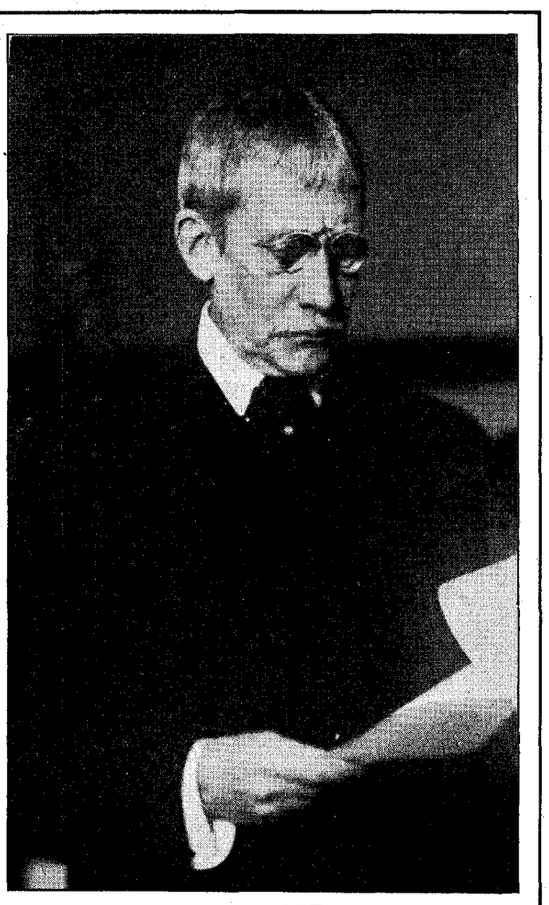
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LII, No. 9 | New York, February 26, 1916 | Whole Number 1349

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

MR. ROOT'S ASSAULT ON THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION

IN AN UTTERANCE combining "the vision of true statesmanship, the virility of stern patriotism, and the convincing force of cold, inescapable logic," as the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) would have it, but in the Philadelphia *Record's* (Dem.) opinion "the most immoral speech that has been heard in the United States since the Civil War," Elihu Root last week sounded the keynote for the Republican national campaign against the President and his party. Editors of all parties are convinced by it that the chief point of Republican attack is to be the President's handling of the international problems which have confronted the nation since he took office. While all patriotic citizens will back their President in a great crisis in foreign relations, yet when he seeks reelection he must expect the people to pass judgment upon him, said Mr. Root. And President Wilson, in an address delivered not so very long ago, admitted that this is "a year of political accounting," and exprest the hope that "every man in public life will get what is coming to him." Well, ejaculates the editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, after reading Mr. Root's pungent sentences, "Mr. Wilson is getting his!". This conclusion is easily arrived at by the Republican papers in most of the great Republican centers. Most of these writers accept the validity of the Root arguments, being duly imprest by the speaker's record in the War and State Departments and the United States Senate. His conclusions are, however, sharply attacked by the Philadelphia *Record* and other Democratic papers, and they are seriously called in question by the independent New York *Evening Post* and Pittsburg *Dispatch*. But before setting down for comparison the chief conclusions of the distinguished lawyer and his editorial opponents, it should be noted that the New York speech was first of all a political event. It meant, if we correctly summarize a vast deal of newspaper-gossip, the union of conservative and progressive Republicans upon an issue in which old scores can be forgotten in the common crusade against the foreign policies associated with the name of Woodrow Wilson. It meant the acceptance by the Root Republicans of the anti-Wilson program already enunciated by the Progressive leader. According to a New York *Tribune* dispatch from Washington it meant giving up the German-American vote, which may now swing to Wilson as the lesser of two evils. Looking ahead to the Republican Convention, some see Mr. Root a strong candidate for the Presidential nomination, others believe that the Senator has helped make Mr. Roosevelt the logical choice. All these conjectures, of course, are based on the understanding that the keynote speech is a battle-cry shouted to eager hosts, and not the voice of one crying in the wilderness. And this view is upheld by the editorial utterances of the Republican press, at least in the Republican States of the East.



ELIHU ROOT.

"Is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic party," he asks, when under its rule "our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action?"

In attacking President Wilson for his handling of the Mexican situation, for his failure to protest against the invasion of

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **SEMIANNUAL INDEXES,** issued in January and July, will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Belgium, for being "brave in words and irresolute in action" over the killing of Americans on the high seas, for dilatoriness in advocating preparedness, Mr. Root, says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "has taken for conservative Republicanism precisely the ground Colonel Roosevelt has taken for the radical Republicanism which he represents, in spite of his separate Progressive tag." This is something which *The Eagle* thinks—

"the President and his campaign managers must take into account at once as clearly indicating an approaching agreement between the Republicans and the Progressives, and a bitter fight on the issues developed by the Administration's foreign

THE ISSUE!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

policies. To belittle the offensive would be absurd. It appeals to a large element in the American electorate and, unless we are much mistaken, it will be pushed with extraordinary vigor during the next few months."

Repeated signs of reunion in Republican ranks, says the *Eagle's* Washington correspondent, "do not afford great comfort to the Democratic leaders." The Administration, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees, must look to its defenses.

But despite these warnings, and the hopeful tone of Republican editorials, the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent in the capital represents official circles as being only too well pleased with such a key-note from the opposition. This writer, Mr. David Lawrence, imagines the Administration calling up Mr. Root on the long-distance telephone and saying in part:

"We wouldn't have dared to make our foreign policy an issue in the campaign and try to seek partizan advantage from our conduct of national matters, but you relieve us of that embarrassment. You challenge us and we accept. . . . . .

"When you take us to task for not going to war with Mexico, or for not abandoning diplomacy and fighting Germany; for not mixing into Europe's muddle, and for not protesting against Germany's violation of Belgium, we must thank you very heartily. We were afraid that our strong point, 'the President has kept us out of war,' might have been more vulnerable. You fortify it. All we need to do now is to tell the voter that your speech means you would have gone to war with Mexico, that you would have gone to war with Germany, and that you would have taken sides in the Belgium controversy. We are perfectly willing to abide by the verdict of the American vote on such questions."

The rending effect of the Root speech on the party loyalty of the German-Americans is analyzed thus by the Democratic New York *Morning Telegraph:*

"If his language is adopted as a shibboleth, then the Republican party will have broken definitely and permanently with the German-American element so-called, an element that heretofore has been about 80 per cent. Republican in political affiliations. More than this, the Republican organization will have become the distinct 'war-party' of the United States, and its success at the polls will be followed almost as a matter of course by a diversion in favor of the Allies that will make peace an almost impossible condition, provided the war last until March 4, 1917.

"President Wilson is not popular with citizens of German birth or antecedents. . . . . .

"A week ago it seemed almost impossible to imagine a development that would cause the hyphenated vote to turn to Wilson; a week hence, if the Republicans of the nation respond to Mr. Root's 'call to arms,' the German-Americans may have no alternative but to support the present incumbent of the Presidential office for reelection. Stranger things have happened—are happening. One of them is the evident desire of conservatives like Mr. Root to placate Colonel Roosevelt by adopting his quarrel with the Central Powers and making it their own."

If Mr. Root has struck the key-note of the campaign, then, in the opinion of the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), "he has at the same time pointed unerringly to the logical candidate." Whatever the speaker had in mind, the effect of the speech, concludes the New York *Globe* (Ind.), "will be to increase the number of eyes turned toward Oyster Bay." Says Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, the "preparedness" crusader: "There is just one Presidential possibility who fits Root's speech, and his name is Theodore Roosevelt." The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent hints that Mr. Root was actually paving the way to a declaration for Roosevelt for President, and there is a story to the effect that the Root speech, as prepared for the press, contained before delivery a conspicuously complimentary allusion to the ex-President. Other correspondents, however, say that the attention of regular Republicans is being focused upon Mr. Root himself. The New York State organization is openly for him, and after the New York speech Mr. Barnes said in his Albany *Journal:*

"It is clearly its duty to place before the American electorate the ablest, the most devoted, and the clearest thinker on public questions who can be secured.

"Elihu Root is eminently that man."

Mr. Root's speech, as delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on February 15, was a long and elaborate attack on the Democratic Administration. His opening tariff argument was brief, for, as he explained, "it is not from domestic questions that the most difficult problems of this day arise." Turning then to Mexico, Mr. Root attempted to show, by briefly relating the history of the Wilson policy toward that country, how the President first failed to protect American life and property beyond the Rio Grande, and then interfered without warrant in Mexican affairs by taking sides against Huerta. So that to-day "no flag is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours." Mr. Root finds three fundamental errors in the Administration's policy toward Europe:

"First, the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up American diplomacy by actual or assured military and naval force. Secondly, the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good. Thirdly, a loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to interpret truly to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war."

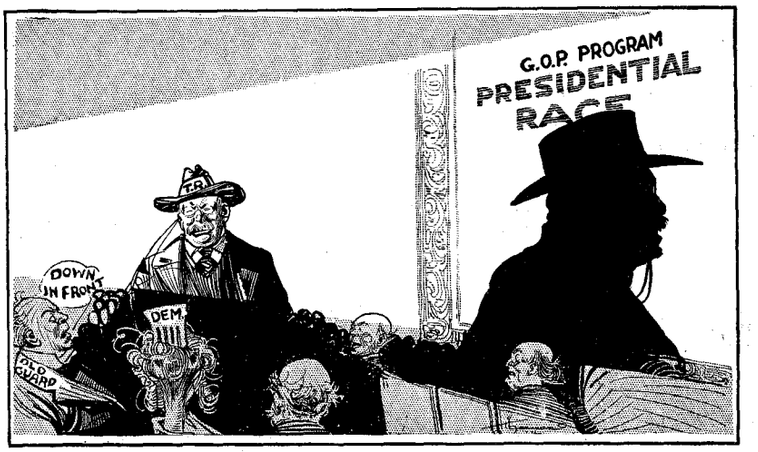
The President's handling of the *U*-boat issue is thus scored:

"Our Government undertook one year ago to prevent the destruction of American life by submarine attack, and now that the attempt has failed and our citizens are long since dead and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

? ? ? ? ? ?

—Fitzgerald in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch.*



ONLY A SPECTATOR.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

NOT MENTIONED IN THE ROOT SPEECH.

the system of attack has fallen of its own weight, there is small advantage in discussing whether we shall or shall not have an admission that it was unlawful to kill them. . . . . .

"Measured and restrained expression, backed to the full by serious purpose, is strong and respected. Extreme and belligerent expression, unsupported by resolution, is weak and without effect. No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The Government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified; men may say that our inaction was justified, but no man can say that both our words and our inaction were wise and creditable."

With the German invasion of Belgium apparently as fresh in his mind as tho it had happened last month instead of the year before last, Mr. Root eloquently describes American indignation at that event. The American people, declares the speaker, "were entitled not merely to feel but to speak concerning the wrong done to Belgium." For—

"The law protecting Belgium which was violated was our law and the law of every other civilized country. . . . . .

"Moreover, that law was written into a solemn and formal convention, signed and ratified by Germany and Belgium and France and the United States, on which those other countries agreed with us that the law should be observed. When Belgium was invaded that agreement was binding not only morally but also strictly and technically, because there was at that time no nation a party to the war which was not also a party to the convention. . . . . .

"It was not necessary that the United States should go to war in defense of the violated law. A single official expression by the Government of the United States, a single sentence denying assent and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium, would have given to the people of America that leadership to which they were entitled in their earnest groping for the light."

And after carefully summing up the Democratic record, he solemnly warns the followers of the Administration that—

"We have not been following the path of peace. We have been blindly stumbling along the road that, continued, will lead to inevitable war."

This is a "terrific" and, in most particulars, "a just arraignment" of the Wilson Administration, in the judgment of the New York *Sun* (Ind.). To the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) it is the "simple, sober truth." The Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) finds it "unanswerable," and such words sum up the general opinion of Republican dailies like the Boston *Transcript*, Hartford *Courant*, New York *Press*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Buffalo *Express*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Baltimore *American;* also the Independent Boston *Advertiser*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, New York *Herald*, and Washington *Times*.

Other papers prefer to limit their indorsement. The Republican St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* questions the supreme importance of foreign issues in the campaign. "Fundamentally correct domestic policies," it says, "must be followed to insure the prosperity of the people." The New York *Globe* (Ind.), which accepts much of Mr. Root's criticism of our dealings with Europe, finds it "amazing" that he "does not perceive that antagonism to the President's lack of idealism with respect to Belgium requires him to approve the President's idealism with respect to Mexico." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), on the other hand, backs up Mr. Root's criticism of our Mexican policy, but does not consider his other attacks on President Wilson quite justified. Mr. Root, it observes, says we did not need to go to war to show our disapproval of the invasion of Belgium; a "single sentence" would have done; "but when the President wrote a good many sentences upholding international law, as we see it, in other instances, he is charged with making threats and failing to make them good." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) answers Mr. Root all along the line. For one thing, it reminds him that the *Lusitania* case "is on the eve of settlement. It will apparently be settled upon much the same terms—tho in a shorter time—as President Grant settled the murder of Americans on the *Virginius* in 1873."

Democratic editors express little fear of a campaign along the lines laid down by Mr. Root. Several charge him with "placing partizanship before patriotism." An especially vigorous reply comes from the Philadelphia *Record*. It reminds him that the Army and Navy in the midsummer of 1914 "were such as the Republican party in sixteen years of uninterrupted control of the Government had provided." So,

"If the United States ought to have fought, but could not, the responsibility rests upon Mr. Root's party, and in some measure upon him personally. . . . . .

"We could not have gone to the succor of Belgium; the Republican party had not provided the army and navy for such an exploit. With three guarantors directly engaged in the case of Belgium, and two more involved in the war, what could have been more futile than a diplomatic note from Washington telling the Prussian General Staff that it ought not to do so? The only possible effect would have been to destroy our influence with Germany by giving the impression that we were on the side of the Allies."

As for Mexico, continues *The Record*,

"Elihu Root denounces President Wilson for not aiding a military despot and usurper against an effort to obtain popular government, because the dividends on American investments might have been safer.

"Elihu Root, spokesman for his party, and the most promising candidate for the Presidential nomination of his party, has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

made the most immoral speech that has been heard in the United States since the Civil War."

Mr. Root is charged with unfairness by several German-American editors. Says the Cincinnati *Volksblatt:*

"He censures the invasion of Belgium, but omits to mention the violation of Grecian neutrality. His unfairness especially becomes apparent when he tries to make the *Lusitania* incident a cause of war, while he utterly disregards the outrageous violations of American rights and national dignity by England."

TO WELD THE MILITIA INTO AN ARMY

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to make a second line of defense out of the State militia regiments without a change in the United States Constitution, of which there is no immediate prospect, remark several disgusted editorial observers of the evident intention of Congress to adopt this device. It is "a cold-blooded plan on the part of Congress to include the most vicious form of 'pork' in the system of national defense," asserts the Sioux City

A REGULAR FELLOW.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News.*

Tribune (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) is certain that Congress "will make a delirious botch of the whole preparedness-program." Henry S. Breckenridge, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of War with Secretary Garrison, believes the proposed reliance on the militia would be disastrous. "To rest the defense of the nation upon forty-eight little armies over which the National Government has not and can not obtain control is to tamper with the country's safety," he declares, while "the effort to confuse the public-mind and make it believe the militia can be made a Federal force is a preposterous effort wilfully to fool the American people." "No one whose judgment is worth considering believes the organized militia can be Federalized by Congress under the Constitution as it stands," says the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind.), which asserts that "the chief Congressional advocates of reliance on the National Guard are opponents of preparedness." A rather caustic reflection on these Congressmen was also made by Secretary Garrison when he wrote to the President that the Federalization of the militia, with its accompanying appropriation of Federal funds for local expenditure, "appeals to the direct personal interests" of the members of Congress. "The lobby the National Guard has maintained in Washington for several weeks will please take notice," suggests the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.). But the editors who insist that the Congressional movement to nationalize the militia represents merely another impending victory for the "pork-barrel" are warned by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) that in making this charge they are discrediting the whole preparedness movement. For, says this strongly antimilitaristic paper, "the impression is inescapable that if your Congressman in this hour of dread emergency can not forget his own sordid interests, then the emergency does not exist."

Secretary Garrison's "Continental-Army" plan, it will be remembered, sought to provide as a military line of defense second to the regular Army a reserve of 400,000 civilians, with at least six months of military training to their credit, this body to be entirely under Federal control. Mr. Garrison contended that Constitutional limitations blocked the way to any adequate Federalization of the militia capable of giving military efficiency. General Crowder, the Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army, recognizes this difficulty, according to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which quotes him as saying that the militiaman's agreement to serve both the State and the Federal Government "involves the conception that a man can have two military allegiances and be subject to two commanders-in-chief." Under the Constitution the militia, or National Guard, is subject to the control of State authorities in time of peace, but can be called upon by the National authorities "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." But to the States are reserved "the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief . . . of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States." Commenting on this situation, the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* says:

"It is evident from the provisions of the Constitution that, altho Congress may prescribe the discipline of the State troops, it has no power to enforce it against the will of the States.

"No proposition for using the National Guard as the basis of a reserve army has included any device for putting it under direct national control in time of peace. It is proposed that there should be forty-eight separate reserve armies under command of forty-eight different authorities. The National Guard Association, which favors federalization of the organized militia, has perceived that there must be a constitutional amendment before even the semblance of national control in time of war can be secured."

A bill calling for such a Constitutional amendment, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), is now pending before the judiciary committee. "But it should be adopted quickly," says *The Post*, "since it will take at least two years to get the sanction of the necessary number of States." "There can be no national militia until the Constitution is so amended that the organizing and training of the militia becomes a function of the Federal Government," agrees the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), which points out that "the very name of National Guard is a misnomer."

The National Guard, says the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), now has "a paper strength of 125,000 partially trained men," and "the most competent opinion in the Guard itself concedes its unfitness for immediate service." And General Wood estimates that at best it could turn out 60,000 men "in fairly good condition."

Nevertheless, some papers argue, the proposal to Federalize the National Guard has the advantage of building on a foundation already laid; and the difficulties they do not regard as insurmountable. "The obstacles in the way of Federal control of the State militia exist chiefly in the minds of Mr. Garrison and his supporters," thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), and the Salt Lake *Tribune* thinks the plan more feasible than the "Continental Army." Congress seems to share this view. A poll of 385 members of the House by the Chicago *Tribune* indicates that 215 of that number are in favor of making the militia the next line of defense behind the regular Army. Only 24 declared for the Continental Army, and 146 said they were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

undecided. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thus concisely states its view of the problem:

"A really Federalized militia, it goes without saying, would be the most satisfactory solution of our defense-problem. But such a body would be removed entirely from every suspicion of State control. In that case all the States would have to provide themselves with State Constabulary. Even then an amendment to the Federal Constitution would be needed to give the President absolute control over the militia in peace as well as in war. Our hope for an adequate bill for land-defense, therefore, now rests upon the action of the Senate Committee, the Chairman of which, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, has no disposition to play with the subject. But the Senate is not likely to antagonize the House by supporting the commendable Continental-Army plan, and the alternative may be a much larger increase of the regular Army than Mr. Garrison asked for."

THE FALL OF ERZERUM

RUSSIA'S CAPTURE of Erzerum engages the attention of our press not only because it is "the most important success for the Allies since Peremysl" and the first conspicuous victory that has crowned their arms in many months, but because of the interesting vista of military possibilities that it opens up. From Petrograd and London come suggestions that it foreshadows the collapse of Turkey and her withdrawal from the war by a separate peace, but these predictions, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "may safely be dismissed as highly improbable." But the fact remains, says the New York *World*, that by his reduction of Turkey's great stronghold which guarded the gateway to Asia Minor, the Grand Duke Nicholas has delivered "the most staggering blow that Germany's Moslem ally has yet received." This blow, says *The World*, "demolishes Turkey's main line of defense in the Caucasus," and, "with Russian access to the Black Sea in Turkish Asia, may prove a turning-point in the war." For

"Turkey is the weakest point in the alliance of the Central Powers. On Turkey, Berlin has based its hopes of breaking Great Britain's power in Egypt and at the Suez Canal. That dream is ended if Turkey's resistance in the Caucasus collapses."

To appreciate the full value of Erzerum to the Allies, it is necessary to realize its strategic importance, explains the New York *Evening Sun*, which goes on to say:

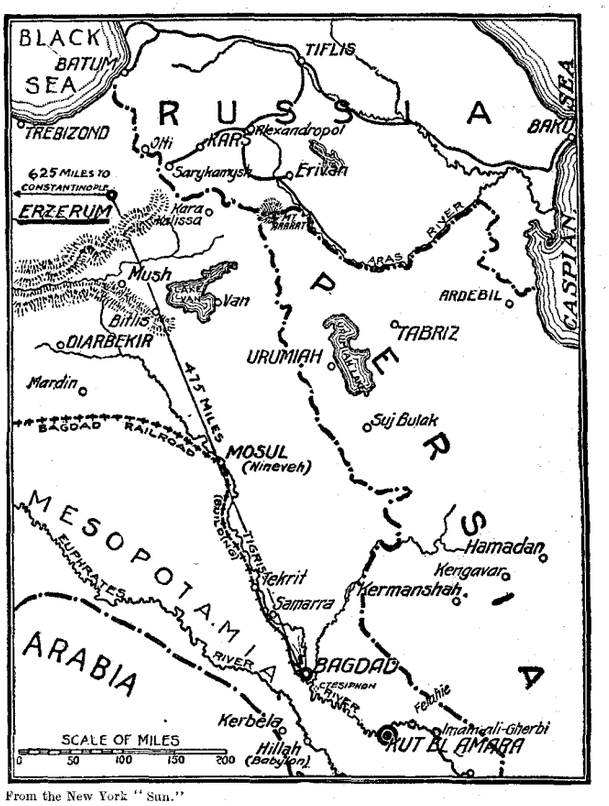
"Erzerum, in the plans of the Grand Duke, is a part of a much greater whole. He is operating on a 600-mile front from the Black Sea to the arid interior of Persia. The purpose of his operation is to seize a line running from Bagdad, sought of the British, through Mosul and so up to a point on the Black Sea coast well west of Trebizond. This movement is designed to put an end to Turkish military power east of the Syrian Desert and to turn the Black Sea into a Russian lake. The Russian plan, if successful, might be amplified by an advance along the coast to Constantinople.

"Such are the direction and purpose which inspire the effort of the half-million Russians now operating in Turkey and Persia. Erzerum is a point where the line has been advanced, and can be held secure. At Erzerum the Russians are within two weeks' distance of Diarbekr, once they make ready for another move; within ten days of Trebizond; and the southerly portion of their line is in striking distance of Mosul, on the upper Tigris, by way of Urmia. The whole rear of the Turkish position in Mesopotamia is threatened."

Dispatches quote the military correspondent of the London *Chronicle* as saying that "Erzerum is the key to Armenia, politically and militarily, and its fall undoubtedly means the liberation of the long-suffering Armenian race." And in the New York *Tribune* we read:

"It is a victory for humanity, too, as well as for the Allied cause. There is no blacker chapter in all the history of Turkey's ruthless treatment of subject-races than the chapter of Armenia's martyrdom. The savage cruelties of other years have recently been supplemented by a deliberate program of extermination. Armenians have been massacred wholesale in compliance with what Count zu Reventlow and other German apologists have flippantly described as an internal-police policy. Call it what you will, the unspeakable Turk has simply acted on the theory that the only good Armenian is a dead Armenian.

"Humanity has cried out against this orgy of murder—probably the last great orgy which civilization is going to allow the Turk to indulge in at the expense of helpless subject-peoples."



From the New York "Sun."

TURKEY'S BACK DOOR.

Russia's capture of Erzerum, some observers predict, will relieve the pressure on the British forces in Mesopotamia, check the unrest in Persia, and postpone the Turkish move against the Suez Canal.

Russia's strength, remarks the New York *Times*, "is like the slow rising of many waters, not irresistible at any single point, but always overflowing." "It shows Russia's recuperative powers," notes the New York *Evening Post*, "that a successful offensive should be conducted in the Caucasus simultaneously with tremendous assaults against the Austro-Germans on the southwestern front and a vigorous defensive in the direction of Dvinsk and Riga." The same paper adds:

"And because the play of forces in the war is so closely interconnected from the English Channel to the Persian Gulf, a successful stroke at Erzerum is bound to be felt elsewhere. It means a relaxation of Turkish pressure on the Tigris and in Thrace. It means the dissipation of the threat against Egypt. It means a shifting of the balance around Saloniki, and that, in turn, affects the situation on Russia's Balkan front, which again may bring a relaxation of German effort in the west. Not that the results will everywhere be immediately apparent. One of the lessons of the fall of Erzerum is to emphasize the deliberateness with which large-scale operations move forward."

But "from a strategic view-point the reverse to Turkish arms is not as significant as it may seem," argues *The Evening Mail:*

"The main purpose of the Russian advance from the Caucasus is a junction with the British forces operating along the valley of the Tigris, for a joint westward sweep in the direction of Constantinople. The repulse of the British when they were ten miles from Bagdad, the subsequent bottling up of a part of the retreating expedition at Kut-el-Amara, and the failure of repeated attempts to relieve Kut-el-Amara and resume the offensive against Bagdad, have detracted greatly from the value of the Russian success in the north."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARMED MERCHANTMEN AS SUBMARINE PREY

THE "COMMON-SENSE REASONING" behind the announcement of the Central Powers that armed enemy merchantmen are to be considered war-vessels is at least recognized by several American newspapers. "International law, diplomatic usage, belligerent rights, and common sense are four very different propositions, but," remarks the Brooklyn *Times*, "it is the last-named that must furnish the basis for the other three." Yet the reasonableness of the demand that merchantmen shall not arm is not now in question, declares the New York *Times*. Our own Government has made known in an informal way its sympathy with such demands. The immediate question, as *The Times* sees it, "is whether Germany will hold that this new proclamation of purpose revokes her pledge not to attack liners, given after the torpedoing of the *Arabic*. We must be informed as to that." And the Washington correspondent of *The Times* has learned from Secretary Lansing that the whole submarine question is again reopened and the settlement of the *Lusitania* case is dependent on whether the new German declaration "modifies or nullifies the assurances previously given and made public." Our Government, according to this correspondent, would also like to know whether it is "the purpose of the German Government to order its submarines to attack all armed enemy merchant vessels without warning," or whether it only intends "to allow armed enemy freight steamers to be attacked on sight," and means to "exclude armed enemy passenger 'liners' from the scope of the new orders"; also "what precautions are to be taken by German submarine commanders to definitely distinguish between armed and unarmed merchant steamers in order to avoid the mistake of sinking an unarmed vessel merely suspected of being armed?"

A few weeks ago, as noted in our pages at the time, Mr. Lansing made informal suggestions to the various belligerents in the direction of a new sea-code, which should include the complete disarmament of merchant vessels. No response came from the Allies, but Germany and Austria issued identical declarations of intention which some correspondents call an effect, some say a cause, of the Lansing appeal. In its declaration Germany accuses England of having issued orders to her merchantmen carrying guns for "defense" to open fire on any hostile submarine at sight. Under these circumstances, to quote press excerpts from the German memorandum sent to Washington:

"Enemy merchant ships which are armed with guns have no right longer to be considered as peaceful merchant ships. The German sea-forces will therefore, after a short period designed to protect the rights of neutrals, receive an order to treat such ships as war-ships.

"The German Government informs the neutral Powers of this state of affairs in order that they can warn their subjects from further intrusting their persons or property to armed merchant ships of the Powers at war with the German Empire."

The new instructions, we are told, go into effect March 1. English and French liners sailing from New York, as our readers are doubtless aware, do not carry even the small "defensive" gun at the stern, permitted by United States regulations. But many of the Italian liners are being armed, and the *Giuseppe Verdi*, *Verona*, *America*, *Stampalia*, and *Caserta* have entered and cleared from the harbor of New York with gun-defended decks. England and France are at war with Germany, Italy is not.

As complete justification for their attitude, the German Government claims possession of documentary proof that the British Government, as the New York *World* sums it up, "has supplied many merchantmen with more guns than are needed for purposes of defense as contemplated in the old rule, and in addition has detailed experienced bluejackets to operate them, with elaborate instructions as to the best methods of attacking enemy submarines on sight." If the German statement of British policy is correct, *The World*, no sympathizer with the German cause, sees no reason why "Americans should risk life and property on so-called merchantmen which, in fact, are ships of war." The arming of a merchant vessel seems to the Washington *Post* to be "an absurdity which the United States can not be expected to approve." If, it says,

"All belligerents will disarm their merchant vessels, these vessels will be clothed again in the immunities of law, and the lives of crews and passengers will be made safer. Mistakes may occur, but the onus will be on the war-ship that sinks an unarmed vessel, and the offending Government must make reparation for damages to neutrals."

So long as the Central Powers waged warfare against unarmed ships, so long, says the Brooklyn *Times*, "were the Governments of the victims justified" in arming their "supposedly peaceful vessels." That "was common sense." But—

"So soon as the Central Powers gave guaranty that ships of peace would not be attacked under any circumstances, just so soon ceased the reason, and with it the justification, for their arming. If there was no danger of attack, there could be no occasion for defense. If, then, the armament remained, it could be for one purpose only, that of offense. But such offense is not only contrary to all usage, but also a provocation. If a supposed peaceful vessel takes the offensive it becomes a raider. Raiders, no matter who may be on board, have no claim to protection against attacks by war-ships, because by their action they become war-ships themselves, and are consequently subject to the rules of warfare. . . . . .

"If England does not intend to violate the rules by directing her armed merchant ships to take the offensive there can be no reason for refusing to disarm them. That they will not need their guns for defensive purposes is guaranteed not only by the assurances of the Central Powers, but also by the acceptance of their assurance by the Government of the United States."

"An armed vessel is a war-vessel," declares the New York *American*, as a matter of "common sense." Therefore,

"It is our business to recognize the sea-rights of Germany, because we are neutral AND BECAUSE THE TIME MAY COME ANY DAY WHEN WE SHALL HAVE TO DEPEND FOR OUR OWN SAFETY UPON USING SUBMARINES in defense of our country exactly as Germany proposes to use them in her defense against Great Britain's war of blockade and starvation."

This argument is said to prevail largely in American naval circles, and naval experts are credited in the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondence with having asked Mr. Lansing to establish no precedents which would "place the American submarines practically at the mercy of any attacking Power possessing a large merchant marine."

Nevertheless, after all is said, declares the New York *Times*, assent to the German demand "would be the shortest and probably the surest road to trouble for this country." And we read in the New York *Evening Post:*

"There is no dispute that, until now, the rule has been that a merchantman with a limited and strictly defensive armament was entitled to enjoy the status of a peaceful trading-ship. Why depart now from that ancient and accepted principle?

"The reply is that the conditions of naval warfare have been entirely changed. When the reason for the law falls, the law falls, too. All this might be granted without in the least removing the great and sufficient objection to changing the old rule in the way now talked of. . . . Why, the very point of the American protest to the British Government is that the latter was departing, on its own motion, from the recognized laws of visit and search and of blockade, because 'conditions have changed.' . . . Are we to set up a new rule about armed merchantmen, off our own bat? If so, our mouth will be shut when other Governments bring out their own alterations of international law."

Furthermore, asks the Philadelphia *Record*, "can the commanders of the submarines tell whether merchant steamers have weapons?" And, "in case of a dispute, what evidence can be obtained? The vessel is at the bottom of the ocean. No evidence can be obtained from her." The probability, as it seems to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Eve-*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOING TO LICK FATHER.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

THE BLACK HAND OF PATRIOTISM.
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

SHOWING HIS HAND.

ning Sun, "is that many unarmed ships would eventually be destroyed without warning by overzealous submarine commanders."

Similar arguments against an acceptance of the German demands appear in the columns of such newspapers as the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, New York *Sun*, *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Press*, and *Globe*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Washington *Times*, and Chattanooga *Times*.

THREAT OF THE ARMOR-PLATE MAKERS

ABOUT THE MOST AUDACIOUS WARNING ever given Congress by private interests, remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), is the threat of the armor-plate manufacturers to add immediately $200 a ton to the price of their product, and eventually to dismantle their plants if the bill providing for a Government armor-plate plant becomes law. "Not often," agrees the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), "has a Government been offered a more openly defiant proposition." "Is this a result of the long years of tariff-nursing?" it adds, remembering that a pampered child is first to turn against its parents. Comparing the threat of the manufacturers to the methods of the "Black Hand," the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) asserts that the situation calls for "something more than momentary indignation." And it suggests that it is the duty of the Senate to arraign Senator Penrose, through whom the threat was conveyed, and the men for whom he spoke. On the other hand, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks that the threat may be passed over as "the rash words of men engaged in heated discussion," and several other papers, among them the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), *Record* (Dem.), and *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) and *Dispatch* (Ind.) remind us that there is more than one side to the case.

The intentions of the manufacturers were announced by Senator Penrose to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs when that body was considering the Tillman Bill to provide for an $11,000,000 Government-owned armor-plate plant. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) reminds us that of the three private plants now making armor-plate, two—the Bethlehem and the Midvale—are in Pennsylvania, Mr. Penrose's State. After listening to the warning of the Pennsylvania Senator, the committee indorsed the bill by a vote of 9 to 3. What he said, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, was in part as follows:

"It is apparent from the testimony given by the manufacturers that in the event of Congress authorizing the construction of a Government-owned plant, they propose to provide sufficient funds for the amortization of their investment between now and the time that the Government plant goes into operation. Such a sum will be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. It is reasonable to assume that they will obtain this money by increasing the price of armor over the present selling price sufficient to give this sum. If the Government require 100,000 tons of armor between now and the time of putting its plant in operation, manufacturers would increase their price by $200 a ton to provide them with the $20,000,000 necessary to wipe out their investment.

"The character of the business is so special that an armor-plate plant is of no value for other lines of manufacture, and for that reason the manufacturers must go out of business if the Government builds its own plant."

Senator Tillman, chairman of the Naval Committee, is reported by the same correspondent as "absolutely certain that my bill will pass," and a New York *Tribune* dispatch quotes him as saying: "We will find some way to beat that aggregation of robbers." Another Senator pointed out that if the armor-manufacturers made good their threat and exacted the extra $200 a ton on the naval-building program outlined by the Administration, it would mean an added cost of $24,000,000, as the big ships proposed would need about 120,000 tons of armor. Uncle Sam has been paying an average price of about $439 for his naval armor, we are told, and Representative Clyde H. Tavenner (Dem.), of Illinois, who introduced the bill in the House, estimates that the Government could make its own armor-plate for $300 a ton. Secretary Daniels, we are told, places the figure as low as $262 a ton. "It is worth recollecting," remarks the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Ind. Rep.), "that the armor-plate trust of the United States has been selling armor to Japan for $100 a ton less than its price to the United States." And this paper goes on to say:

"It has not declined to go into competition with the Government-owned armor-plate factory of Japan, even tho it was forced down to a figure which it claims will be ruinous as applied to its contracts with the United States Government.

"The armor-plate trust in the United States is part of an international combine which affects all countries in the world except Japan. Its members are those who participate in the use of the Harvey-steel patents. In this country they are the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, the Midvale Steel Company, and the Carbon Steel Company. . . . .

"How much patriotism is there in armor-plate manufacturers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who would dismantle their plants rather than sell armor to the American Government at their price to the Japanese Government?

"It matters not whether the Japanese contracts were taken by the Bethlehem Company, the Midvale Company, or one of the others—their prices to the United States are so nearly identical that no competition exists, and they are all mixed up in the Harvey trust."

The New York *World* reminds us that in the investigation of 1896 it was shown that "whereas the United States had been charged $540 a ton for armor-plate, the product was regularly sold to foreign Governments for $249 a ton." Of the present attitude of the manufacturers *The World* says:

"Monopolistic arrogance has never gone further than in this instance. Our armor-plate makers are the chief beneficiaries of the traffic in munitions of war. . . . At the expense of many friendships the Government has supported them in their legal rights, but there is no denial of the fact that they are coining money out of blood and hatred. The hands that they now raise menacingly against a nation by whose neutrality they have profited are filled with the gains of a business that ignores the moralities and is content to stand upon the strict letter of the law.

"These are the men who have complicated the question of national defense by their gluttonous attempt to bend the whole movement in their own selfish interest. With pockets stuffed as a result of the agony of Eurpoe, they have sought to make of the necessity for reasonable defense at home an opportunity to oppress a people at peace. They want the Government to protect them, their property and their trade. They even expect the Government to go to war in their behalf. Yet a suggestion of independence on the part of that Government is met by the terrorism of monopolistic prices to-day and of dismantled plants to-morrow."

Turning to the armor-plate maker's side of the case, we read in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* that the steel men of Pennsylvania "were induced to embark in the manufacture of armor-plate against their own predilections and out of consideration for the Government and its necessities," and that the erection of plants and installation of machinery have involved an enormous investment. "It would be a national calamity if the existing private plants were driven out of business," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The Washington *Post* characterizes the Tillman Bill as "ruinous," and goes on to say:

"The policy voiced by the Senate Naval Committee yesterday, if carried to its logical conclusion, means chaos in the vast industries of the United States. If the Government is to confiscate valuable investments made at the request of the Government and of value only to the Government, what is to be the attitude of those who have thus responded to the needs of the Government when the Navy was being developed and the Government was in sore straits for war-materials?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE pacifists ought to be lucky—they are always knocking Wood.—*Columbia State.*

THE basic trouble with international law is that it has never been international.—*New York Sun.*

THE next time we have to send Germany a note, we favor letting Billy Sunday write it.—*Columbia State.*

WHAT'S the use if we keep the peace, but cause our Colonel to die of mortification and shame?—*Charleston News and Courier.*

MR. GARRISON might have known that when he became involved in a letter-writing contest with the President he would have to quit.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE scarcity of pork in Germany is said to be alarming, and it is also beginning to cause some anxiety in the Democratic Congressional trenches.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THERE is no big game in the Bahamas, but then the Colonel can get a little excitement by plunging into the sea and biting the man-eating shark.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AS an evidence of how they do not understand some Americans, the Berlin *Morgen Post* says Secretary Garrison has quit "and the Secretary of the Navy may soon follow."—*Indianapolis Star.*

SPEAKING of "a well-armed and disciplined militia," it won't be long before dissensions in the ranks of peace-societies and defense-organizations will afford us an experienced body of fighters that will make us invincible against the world.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

TROUBLE about peace-movements is that a soft head always seems to go with a soft heart.—*Columbia State.*

IT would be even more terrible to threaten to treat the British naval ships like merchant vessels.—*Springfield Republican.*

MR. FORD says he has more money than he can use. But Mr. Ford makes cars; he doesn't run them.—*Nashville Banner.*

IT is easy enough to tell that Haiti is a fourth-rate republic by the few notes it requires to adjust her differences.—*Washington Post.*

WHAT an ideal leader Claude Kitchin would make if the Democratic party were going the other way.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

MEXICAN women are demanding the right to vote. If they get it, they should extend the privilege to Mexican men.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE President may have abandoned his plans for a trip to the South because it is becoming hot enough for him right in Washington.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AN increase of 200 in the fatal accidents in London streets during the past year suggests that darkness is about as deadly as the *Zeppelins.*—*Springfield Republican.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., is talking of going dry. That will be almost a *casus belli* for some of the nations there represented diplomatically.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

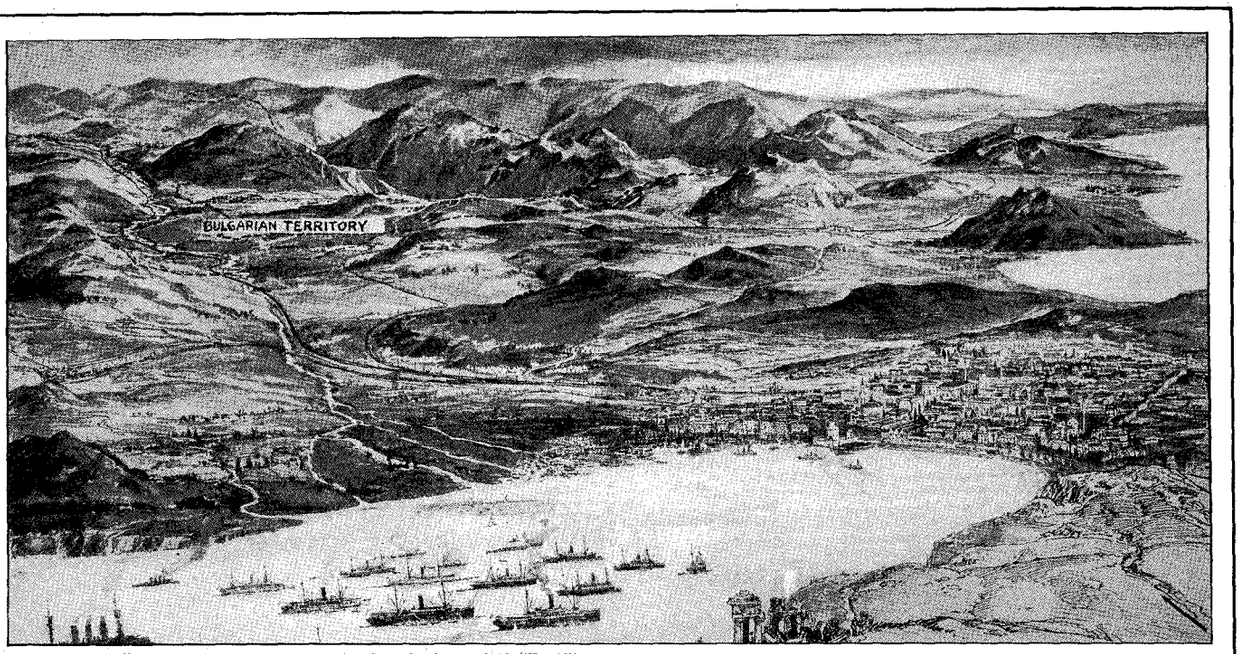
THE eighty-two Naval Academy cadets who have been dismissed for low standing in their studies know now what that sort of unpreparedness means.—*Springfield Republican.*

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT



From the London "Sphere." Copyrighted in the United States by the New York "Herald" Company.

WHERE THE ALLIES WAIT AT SALONIKI.

Since October 6 they have held this corner of Greek territory. The hills to the north are alive with Bulgarian, Turkish, Austrian, and German troops, who appear to have adopted the plan of "watchful waiting." Some attribute the delay to "squabbles about prestige."

WATCHFUL WAITING AT SALONIKI

SQUABBLES ABOUT PRESTIGE, we are told, are delaying the advance of the Central Allies against the troops of the Entente entrenched at Saloniki. The Germans, says the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant's* correspondent in the Greek city, wish the Bulgars and the Turks to bear the brunt of the attack, and the point whether a Turkish or a Bulgarian general shall head the movement is a matter of friction between Constantinople and Sofia. Furthermore, we are told, the negotiations as to what part Greece shall play—if any—have not yet been settled, and the decision of the Balkan campaign may be postponed until the diplomats at Athens can persuade King Constantine to take a hand in expelling the French and English from Greek territory. Meanwhile, the correspondent tells us, preparations are being pushed on apace, and he continues:

"Immediately everything is ready Greece will have to acknowledge her colors. Opinion is general here that the French and English by the arrests of the consuls of Turkey and Bulgaria, especially the former, tried to challenge Greece to immediate military action. If thereby war had broken out between Greece and Bulgaria, Greece would naturally have been thrown into the war on the side of the Entente. But the moderate attitude of the Bulgarian and Turkish Governments prevented this.

"Now it has been firmly decided to make an end of the presence of Entente troops as speedily as possible, cost what it will, and without taking into further account whether the presence of Bulgarian and Turkish troops on Greek territory would be pleasant to the Greek Government or not. True, Athens is attempting to prevent this, because the Government fears that afterward Bulgaria and Turkey, as a recompense for their help, would demand as compensation part of the coast-line of the Ægean Sea for Bulgaria and some of the islands for Turkey."

The hesitation of the Athenian statesmen is said to be due to fears that by acting with the Central Powers they may find that they have jumped "out of the frying-pan into the fire." This fear certainly will not be allayed by the remarks of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says:

"To whom will Saloniki fall? To the Austrians, the Bulgarians, or the Germans? For it is obvious that if the armies of von Mackensen and those of our allies force their way into Saloniki the city will not remain Greek. It becomes more and more curious to observe Greece's impassive behavior while such grave events are taking place on her territory."

In commenting on this the Athens *Patris*, a journal of strongly pro-Ally tendencies, writes:

"This German avowal does not surprize us. All Greeks who have not lost their wits with their patriotism know very well what are the intentions of the Bulgarians—not to mention the Austrians—with regard to Saloniki. We are only too glad of the opportunity of bringing this German admission before the eyes of those Germanophile journals that are growing impatient at the delay of the Austrians and Germans in attacking Saloniki."

The London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in the Balkans reports extensive withdrawals of German and Bulgarian troops from the neighborhood of Saloniki, and *The Westminster Gazette*, commenting on this, remarks:

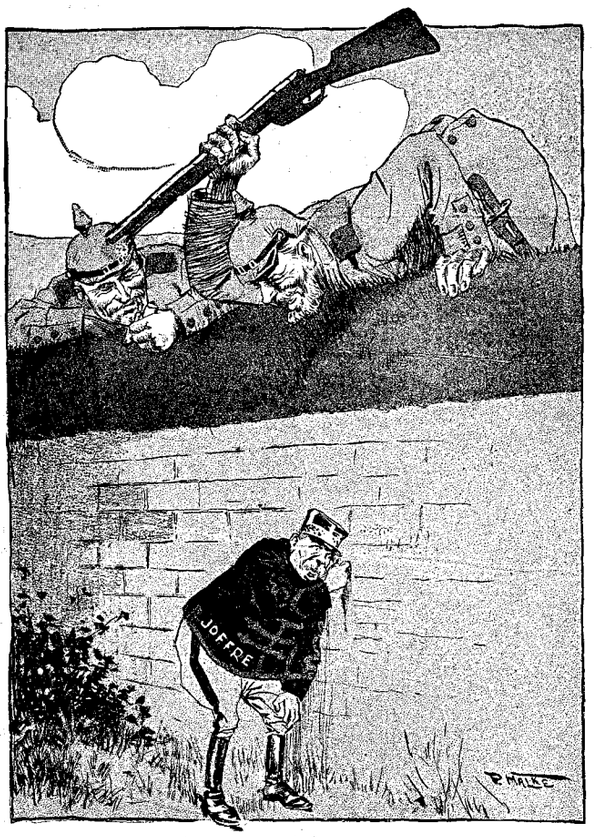
"These movements of enemy troops are attributed to the difficulties of revictualing. Military circles, however, attribute the withdrawal of German troops to Russian pressure in Galicia, whither these troops are supposed to be sent. Whatever the real cause may be, they denote that the expected attack on Saloniki is at least postponed, if not abandoned.

"The latter supposition is rather strengthened by what was reported recently, and which has since been ascertained as exact—*viz.*, the blowing up of bridges and the destroying of roads by the Bulgarians in districts through which the Allies would have to pass in the event of the offensive being assumed by them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPRING OFFENSIVES

GREAT DEVELOPMENTS are expected by Teutonic military leaders for the early spring, and the experts seem to believe that the long-heralded, and oft-postponed, "big push" of the Allies is at last about to materialize. The recent formation of a common military council in which all the members of the Entente are represented suggests to competent military critics in the Central Empires that the Allies



LOOKING FOR A WEAK SPOT.

He keeps on knocking all along the line, but all he gets is knocks.
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

have in mind not merely a "big push" along the Western front, but a simultaneous drive at presumably weak points in every theater of the war. These views are set forth with singular clarity by Mr. Tibor Bakos, the best known of the Hungarian military experts, who, writing in the Budapest *Pesti Naplo*, says:

"It is well known that the Entente Powers have learned a great deal, much more than the Central Empires have, and since the war began they have found that only mutual understanding and absolute unity on the field of action, as well as at the bases behind the front, can insure success. A common military and diplomatic control has been established among the Entente Powers, and as a result of this unity a great offensive in the spring has been arranged.

"Our leaders in Vienna and Berlin know that at a given moment an offensive against the Central Empires will be prest at every point. They know that an unprecedented and tremendous attack is contemplated—the greatest the world has ever seen—on a front of nearly 2,400 miles, with an unlimited number of big and machine guns. This grand attack will be executed by millions of soldiers at a given moment, all under the direction of a small group of generals."

Mr. Bakos draws attention to the optimism prevailing in Allied circles despite the fact that "so far the tide of war has set against them," and he predicts that the failure of this great drive spells victory for the Central Allies. He continues:

"All the political leaders and generals of the Entente Powers are absolutely certain of a great and decisive victory, and their optimism as regards the final issues of this war is more marked even than it was in 1914, when the war began, or in the spring of 1915, when Italy joined them. Among Entente leaders it is undeniable that belief in final victory is more than ever the dominant feeling. This is a remarkable fact.

"It is also observable that the preparations of France, England, Italy, and Russia show a curious uniformity of action in their ceaseless preparations for a future move. The Central Empires, of course, know all this and are taking effective counter-measures. To this can be ascribed the lull on all the battle-fields, also the Russian offensive on the Bessarabian frontier, doubtless intended as a move to divert our attention from other and more important affairs.

"Where the attacks will be delivered is not doubtful, for the compact lines which have been previously attacked give quite a satisfactory starting-place—for, as the strategic aims of our enemies can not be altered, the possibility of the attacks can be expected only at the points where previous attacks were delivered. On the Western front, Champagne and Artois; on the Russian front, the far north and the southern wing; on the Italian front, the Isonzo line and possibly in the Fellah Valley toward Tarvis; in the Balkan theater, southern Macedonia; on the Caucasus front, the Lake Urumia district—these are the points where the attacks will be simultaneously delivered."

Major Moraht considers that this idea of a spring offensive is more of a probability than a possibility, and that it might occur before or after the spring. He discounts the introduction of conscription in England by remarking that it will have absolutely no bearing on the "Spring Drive," as no new army, in his opinion, could be prepared in time to take part in it. Writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* he says:

"In the West everything indicates preparations for renewed activity in the spring. But the spring must not be reckoned according to the calendar. The enemy who often uses the phrase 'spring offensive' naturally only thinks of it in the sense of the moment when his plans will have attained maturity. It will be very difficult for our enemies to determine the exact moment when, to use the words of General Joffre, they 'will avenge their dead,' as the chief factor will always be the reserve force which England may have available. The assembling of this army and its equipment are, notwithstanding the great noise about this new conscription, quite problematical.

"One takes the English War Office far too seriously if one concerns oneself too closely with this last great threat. The chief purpose of the new law is to maintain the present strength of the English Army and to guarantee, to a certain extent, the necessary reserves, instead of relying on the uncertainty attaching to the voluntary system. The general opinion now is that 3,200,000 is the probable extreme total that conscription can produce. The only real motive for the English conscription is a kind of ultimatum from the French Government."

INDIA'S WAR-LOAN A FAILURE—The attempt to raise a war-loan in India seems to have been a complete failure, and the vernacular press are somewhat exercised to account for the fact. Some hint at dissatisfaction with English rule, but the majority of the conservative organs blame economic conditions. These views are succinctly exprest by one of the influential conservative weeklies, the Calcutta *Sanjibani*, which says:

"It is not proper to blame the people of India for the failure of this paltry loan. Of course the population of India is 315,000,000, but there are comparatively few who can afford to loan the Government one hundred rupees ($33). India is not poor. It is the very abode of wealth of various kinds. And yet, living in such a rich country, the people of India suffer the pangs of the most grinding poverty. The lower classes can not even enjoy one full meal a day. There are millions upon millions that can not afford to buy even milk for their babes. How can one expect loans from them?

"The middle classes, too, have no money to spare. They even have to borrow to get along. The small traders and farmers live from hand to mouth. The farms and homes of most of them are mortgaged to the money-lenders. The farmers certainly can not loan any money to the Government. The big merchants and landlords are well-to-do, but they have already loaned the Government four *kotis* and a half (about $15,000,000)."

The writer goes on to show that the Government has not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

roused the enthusiasm of the people in general by making them understand the integral part that India has in the British Empire. He continues:

"The British Empire is in imminent danger, and in this hour of peril India should not be kept at a distance. The people of India ought to be made to understand that as the Empire is not confined to one continent or to one climate, so the inherent rights of citizenship should not be confined to the members of any one race. It must be acknowledged that the members of all the races and nationalities that go to make the Empire have equal rights and equal privileges. Let the British Government prove this in India and the result would be miraculous. But notwithstanding this, India is not indifferent to the interests of the Empire. The failure of the loan merely lays bare the abject poverty in our motherland."

A PAN-GERMAN VISION

THE BOAST of the *Kölnische Zeitung* that "an empire stretching from Arras to Bagdad can not be starved" seems to have had behind it an idea stronger than a mere desire to set down an effective figure of speech. If the aims of the followers of Friedrich Neumann ever come to fruition, then there will be, in all reality, a great Empire under Teutonic dominance which will fill all Central Europe and stretch away to the East as far as the Euphrates. The genesis of this idea is found in Herr Neumann's book, "Mitteleuropa," in which he pleads for an economic union between the two Central Empires. The book is described by the German press as making the greatest politico-literary success since Bismarck's "Reminiscences," and is acquiring a growing and influential following. This idea of an economic union between the two Empires, possibly followed by political and military fusion, has behind it greater support in Germany than in Austria-Hungary, tho the Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* tells us that the influential Austrian opponents of a "Central Europe" scarcely number a dozen, and this dozen "might be swept away by the fury of the people, if the conviction of the necessity of Central Europe retains the vitality which is now exprest in the thousands of utterances of officers, business men, and private citizens."

So far has the idea caught on that the recent Central European Economic Conference at Dresden passed a resolution that "Bulgaria and Turkey be included in the economic spheres of interest of the Central Powers." The Pan-German party and the German Labor party in the Austrian Parliament have passed resolutions calling for "the establishment of customs common to both countries," and in the Hungarian Parliament the Premier, Count Tisza, mildly blest the scheme, but, according to the *Pester Lloyd*, said that before legislation to that end could be introduced "the Government must first give its whole attention to the question of the economic relations between Austria and Hungary, for otherwise Hungary might suffer in the event of a Central-European union being adopted."

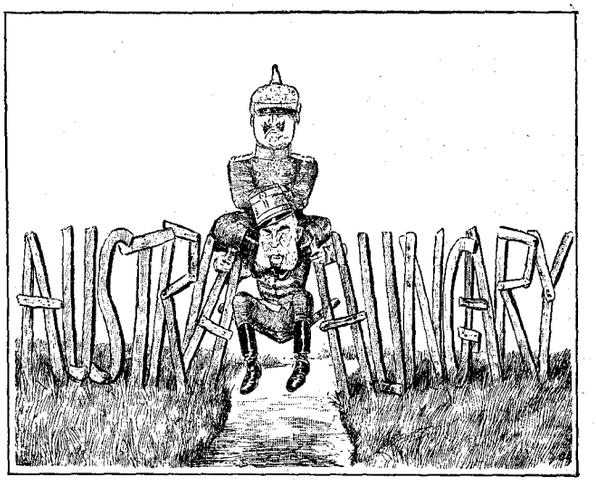
One of the royal princes of Germany has come out enthusiastically in favor of the idea. Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the German Empress, seeks to reassure the opposition in Hungary by saying, in an interview in the Budapest *Vilag:*

"The opponents of closer union take the view that any loosening of the customs lines would make the Monarchy economically dependent upon Germany, and that Germany wants to repair her foreign trade, the markets for which she has lost by the war, by flooding the Monarchy with goods. Germany never had such an intention. The greatest wish of Germany is to create a strong political and economic alliance with the Monarchy. I think that this alliance will be created, and I am convinced that both partners will benefit."

The Duke emphasizes the idea that the Central Powers must stand together to resist future attacks, and continues:

"We must also think of Bulgaria and Turkey. Both these countries have many raw materials which are useful for us. How the map will be shaped after the war we do not know. All that we can say definitely is that we are economically dependent upon each other, and that, if certain political aspirations are realized, Germany and the Monarchy must of necessity walk hand in hand in the sphere of commercial policy. But the political program is most closely connected with the program of commercial policy. Beyond doubt every State must maintain its sovereignty. Our association is based upon the necessity that we should hold together in self-defense. We must learn from the war that we have got to subordinate the question of nationalities to political necessities."

In consequence of Herr Neumann's series of articles in the *Berliner Tageblatt* great interest has been excited in the German capital, and Herr von Jagow, the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, has promised the Reichstag to consult his colleagues on the matter. Meanwhile, in commercial circles there is some hesitation, for, while one of the German commercial idols, Herr



SITTING ON THE HYPHEN.

A ramshackle seat to build a new throne on.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

Ballin, of the Hamburg-Amerika line, enthusiastically supports the Central-Europe proposal, another, Herr von Gwinner, head of the Deutsche Bank, as strongly opposes it. The latter states his objections succinctly in the columns of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, where he writes:

"It is by the elimination of what is impossible that we arrive at what is attainable. If the exchanges were fixt upon a permanent basis, the German Empire might accept customs-unity with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, altho very considerable branches of German industry would have to suffer in the process. We could also offer our allies a firmly fixt share in the joint home market, by means of agreements or by other methods. I have, however, been informed by able and far-seeing friends in the Austrian banking and industrial world that these two ways are impossible for Austrian interests—first, because coal and iron are more costly to produce in the Austro-Hungarian than in the German Empire; and, secondly, for obvious and unchangeable geographical reasons.

"The one thing that Germany's highly developed industry can not stand is that we should, by granting one-sided preferences to our closest friends, quarrel with the rest of the world. What, therefore, remains as possible is simple enough—the necessary protection of those who need protection, and for the rest mutual good-will and sincere friendship."

The semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* takes the matter up in considerable detail, but speaks with a somewhat uncertain voice. The great Cologne paper is alive to the economic warfare that seems likely to follow the cessation of military hostilities and is generally in favor of preferential tariffs for Germany's "tried political allies" and a general tariff as "an instrument of customs warfare." Nothing, it says, must be done that can possibly react on foreign trade, for—

"Our ability to assert and extend the influence of the

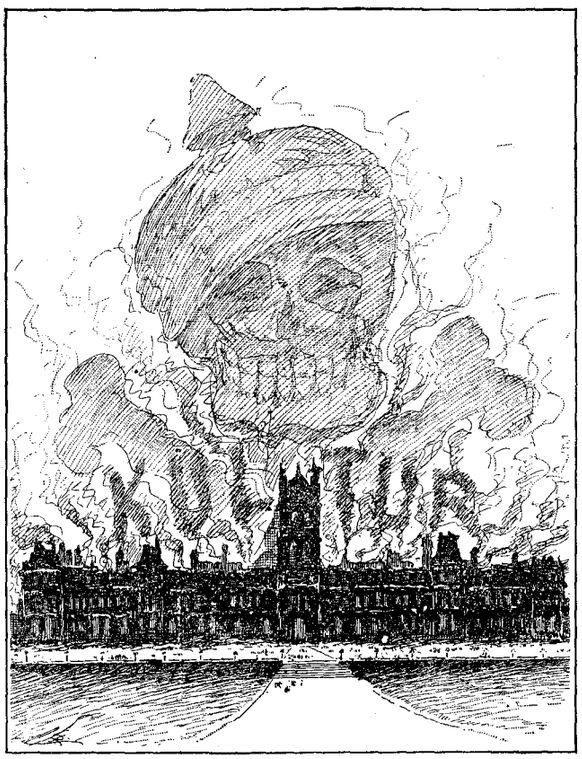
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

German people on the world depends upon our securing, protecting, and extending our foreign sales. If this possibility is diminished by permanent reduction of our foreign sales, then the war, notwithstanding all our victories, will end for us in a failure such as our main enemies, the English, are aiming at. They want, if they can not destroy Germany's economic system by force of arms, to continue the war in the sphere of commerce. These untiring and unscrupulous efforts must be met by us with the aid of a new commercial policy which will chiefly consist of 'most-favored-nation' treatment as a weapon of defense and attack."

CANADA'S SPY-FEVER

ALL CANADA IS ROUSED and loudly calls on the Government to rescue the Dominion from the "peril of German spies." While it is still officially held that the Parliament-House fire was of accidental origin, the people will not have it so, and their belief in the incendiary cause is certainly strengthened by certain significant occurrences taking place immediately after the fire, which included an attempt on the great Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, explosions and fires at three munition-factories, and the destruction of the fog-alarm station and oil-warehouse at Cape Spencer. In referring to these events the Saskatoon *Phœnix* remarks:

"The outrages which have occurred within twenty-four hours in Ontario are warning enough and should rouse the Government to a full sense of the situation. It is not a time to ignore information from friendly sources, and we firmly believe that the Providence *Journal* was stating a fact when it declared that it had positive knowledge of the intentions of enemies to both countries who have been temporarily frustrated in their nefarious operations across the border. The warning of that paper should be heeded, and the lines drawn more closely around those upon whom there rests the slightest breath of suspicion. We have taken chances enough and to spare; the time has come to put the good order of this country and the safety of Canadian citizens above every other consideration, including that of abstract justice."



DID BERNSTORFF PAY FOR THIS JOB?

Is the "leniency toward alien enemies" policy of the authorities to develop into another case of locking the door after the damage has been done?

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

Most of the Dominion papers are convinced that these occurrences were planned in the German Embassy at Washington, and the Montreal *Witness*, in an article headed "Guy Fawkes Bernstorff," says:

"It would be hard to ring a louder tocsin to call the people of Canada to arms against Germany than has been done by the burning of the Parliament House. We have as yet no proof that the German Government did it. We probably never shall have. The authorities at Ottawa insist that it was an accident. All the same, the world in general will regard it as a Prussian achievement. . . . . .

"At all events, to hold this Guy-Fawkes performance to be a German job does the German Emperor and his nest of murderers at Washington no wrong. They will be proud to have it thought of them that they destroyed the noblest edifice in Canada and killed some women. Wave, Berlin, all thy banners, wave and boast thy noble chivalry!"

The Montreal *Herald* asks, "Is Ottawa Warned?" and then calls upon the Government to take every precaution, and rebukes it for its apathy:

"The Ottawa *Journal*, which has always been most friendly to the Ottawa Government, felt it necessary to ask on Saturday, 'Is Canada at war with Germany, or playing marbles?' . . . . .

"The question to-day is this: Is Ottawa warned now, and Ontario and Canada? The first step called for is to guard every threatened place or places that may seem to need guarding, and the next step is to let out of these places any and all employees who even in the most remote way could be suspected of unworthiness. It must be borne in mind that the weapon used by the enemy is not force, but treachery, and it is against that more than anything else that the utmost precautions ought to be taken throughout Canada to-day."

Meanwhile an agitation is proceeding to expel from the Civil Service all men of German birth, and one—the director of the Department of Dredging—has been dismissed, not, of course, on this account, but for alleged unsatisfactory work. This phase of the spy-scare has mightily annoyed Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's War Minister, who sharply protests against the introduction of personalities. The Montreal *Star* quotes his defense of Captain Hahn, the German-born head of the Canadian Army Intelligence Department:

"Captain Hahn is at the front; he is in the trenches, and he has won the D. S. O. Until his critics have done as much they should shut their mouths. Canada has got this German business all wrong. This is not a fight against a people. It's a fight against a tyrant. I may be called on later to fight a tyrant in the United States or England."

Wild rumors of preparations being made by German-Americans to invade Canada have intensified this distrust of German-born officials, and the Ottawa *Free Press* voices the opinion of many when it writes:

"The United States was a friend of Germany and yet the representatives of the German Government worked their plots against her. Canada is an enemy to the death of Germany. Are we likely to receive more honorable treatment? The United States had no reason to distrust the Germans there until the evidence was unearthed. We have seen how far other Germans can be trusted. Why should we trust the apparently innocent Germans holding high office in Canada?"

The English papers, too, are convinced of the activity of the Kaiser's secret agents in the Dominion, and the London *Daily Chronicle* thinks Washington is to blame:

"Canada will doubtless redouble its efforts to prevent German outrages within its borders. It has hitherto stopt them with much more success than the United States, but it is undeniably handicapped by the laxity of its great neighbor. There is no question but that a long series of criminal plots have been and are being hatched on United States soil. If the American Government fails to protect its own people against them, that is its own affair, but when its failure enables outrages of this magnitude to be carried out a disregard of international neighborly obligations arises.

"President Wilson, who is sincerely desirous of checking lawlessness, has publicly intimated that the Government was much hampered by the lack of legal powers which he thinks capable of being remedied. We hope that what has just happened at Ottawa may stimulate the legislators at Washington."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CRIMES AGAINST EYESIGHT

THE USE FOR AGES of feeble illuminants like candles or oil encouraged an error that even the stronger gas and carbon-filament have been unable to dislodge from our minds—the belief that one must see the light-source in order to get the full effect of the light. As a matter of fact, a visible, naked light dazzles the eyes and makes seeing more difficult, but with a feeble source like a candle this effect is slight. It increases as stronger and stronger sources are used until we have the powerful tungsten lamp, where full exposure of the filament is a crime against the eyesight. So we are learning that after all it is the light—not the lamp—that we are after, and that the former may be more effective if we screen the latter from the eye. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World* (New York, January 29):

"The facility with which earlier electric lamps could be placed in all sorts of positions encouraged their use for decorative effects not before possible. However, the arc-lamp, and even the carbon-filament of the old days, were considerably brighter than any artificial illuminant to which we were before accustomed, and it gradually began to be evident that such promiscuous use of the new lamps without any means of diffusion or softening the light was in many cases bad both artistically and hygienically, and was sometimes a positive interference with clear vision. Gradually the resultant glare began to be considered garish and incompatible with real refinement in lighting, to say nothing of its hygienic aspect. On top of this came the improvement in the efficiency of the incandescent lamp, which rapidly increased its brightness or intrinsic brilliancy so as to make the need of shading or diffusion still more imperative for comfortable use. Scientific men devised methods of measurement and began to acquire much more definite knowledge of the bad effects of glare.

"All these factors have worked together to encourage and increase the use of indirect and semidirect lighting and other methods by which the brightness of the original source of light is diffused or reduced before exposure to the eye. Each increase in the brightness of the incandescent lamp brought about by increase in efficiency has made it more necessary to diffuse that brightness and at the same time has made it more practicable to do so. The gain in lamp-efficiency has more than offset the losses necessary with indirect and semidirect lighting for interiors at all adapted to such systems. A given working-plane illumination can now be obtained in a typical modern-office area, for example, for less energy than was required twenty years ago with a carbon-filament lamp-installation very much worse from the standpoint of glare. Besides this, the rates for electrical energy have declined."

This being the case, what is the proper course, the writer asks, for the central-station company, the contractor, and the manufacturer of lighting equipment? Obviously, he replies, it is to push for the best in lighting rather than for the cheap, garish effect. He goes on:

"Specifically, at the present time this means for interior work, in much-occupied rooms, wherever feasible, the adoption of semidirect lighting with very dense bowls, or indirect lighting, and for exteriors the use of concealed flood-lights in place of the old outlining idea. Even the electric sign with exposed lamps is susceptible to diffusive treatment, which makes it more comfortably legible, and hence more effective. In such cases the adoption of these ideas usually means greater first cost and more electrical energy used for lighting than in the case of a cheap makeshift, but these are justified by the better results to consumer and public. It is, of course, true that there are still many consumers who insist upon glaring methods of illumination and will have nothing else, but the combined efforts of all who sell illumination, if exerted in the right direction, are powerful."

WOUNDS WORSE THAN EXPECTED

AN ENORMOUSLY higher proportion of wounds in the present European War have become infected than in any former contest. It was formerly regarded by military surgeons that bullet-wounds are generally clean and become infected only by neglect or carelessness after infliction. Even as late as the Russo-Japanese and the Balkan wars, severe wound-infection was rare, we are informed by Dr. Herman Matti, of Berne, in an article contributed to the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* (Vienna, December 2). In the present conflict, therefore, the enormous numbers of wounds presenting severe infection came as a great surprize. The cause is now clear, we are told by Dr. Matti. It may be partly due in the earlier weeks of the war to lack of first aid and insufficiency in transport, but the main reason lies in the great increase in the number of artillery wounds. Says the writer:

"In no other conflict has the use of artillery attained such tactic significance as in the present, and for that reason the wounds caused by artillery-fire play so important a part in war-surgery. It is not possible at the moment to give definite data, but it can be said that while artillery-wounds during former wars averaged from 10 to 25 per cent. of all injuries, according to Friedrich, in some of the battles along the Eastern front to-day wounds of this character constitute 70 per cent. . . . . .

"Shrapnel-wounds show a higher degree of infection than rifle-injuries, because the larger shot of the former produces a larger area of injury and more extensive contusions. Payr states that from 70 to 80 per cent. of all shrapnel-wounds become infected. The case is still more difficult with explosive-shell wounds, which early in the war had acquired a bad reputation. According to Garré, five-sixths of all the severe infections found in Champagne are due to this source; and in from 90 to 95 per cent. of the fractures produced by grenade-splinters there is wound-infection. The cause for this is apparent. Grenade-splinters for the most part hit indirectly and carry with them gross contamination, such as is contained in masses of earth. Owing to their irregular, pointed shape, they tear away fragments of clothing and leather, and carry these and other foreign bodies into the wound. In addition to the heavy load of infectious material conveyed by the explosive missile, the prognosis of these wounds is made serious because of the extraordinarily high degree of mechanical lesion produced in the surrounding tissues and the creation of conditions which are morphologically unfavorable to healing. We get deep, radiating, cavern-like wounds, in which decomposing fragments of bone-splinter, muscle, and other tissues are to be found. Along the edges of the extensive contusions we find severely injured, lifeless tissue. These wounds have the appearance, often, of having been boiled. In addition, through the powerful dynamic effect of the exploding splinter, there is extensive injury done to the adjoining tissues. . . . . .

"Injuries caused by small-caliber shot also exhibit a bad outlook during the present war. There are, of course, many cases of healing without complications, where the bullet has made a clean-cut passage, but severely infected fractures are also common. Here also the fatal influence of unfavorable circumstances, such as severe mechanical injuries, is pronounced. It is a mistake to suppose that the size of the wound is directly related to its prospect of healing. For instance, from the beginning of the war, the clinical outlook in thigh-fractures has been serious. Infections of the severest types have resulted from the masses of splintered bone and destroyed tissue lying beyond the small opening made by the bullet."

The German small-caliber, pointed bullet, Dr. Matti points out, has an initial velocity of nearly a half-mile per second, and that used by the French has a speed not much less. The modern bullet is, therefore, capable of causing from long distances effects much more severe than those of the old-fashioned large-caliber bullet. As a result there are marked explosive effects, such as extensive bone-splintering. A tiny hole made by the bullet at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

entry may end in an area at its exit as large as a saucer. Altho these bullets may carry little infectious material, therefore, this is largely offset by their tendency to mechanical injury. We read further:

"The uncleanliness which is unavoidable in long-continued trench-warfare and climatic conditions of dampness and cold are other important factors in wound-infection, and the significance of such hygienic measures as adequate bathing facilities and frequent changes of clothing can not be overestimated.

"While under favorable conditions the normal resistance of the organism is sufficient to cope with the agents of infection, under adverse circumstances the invading bacteria proceed to produce a state of manifest infection. In a large percentage of cases, the wounds of warfare are heavily laden with bacteria, and unfavorable conditions, such as mechanical injury, aid the progress of the infection. The lowering of the general resistance of the body through fatigue also serves to augment the process."

THE "BENDS" ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

MANY OF THE SOLDIERS KILLED by high-explosive shells in the present war meet their death, not from wounds, nor from nervous shock, but from identically the same disease that affects men who have been working under high air-pressure. This disease, variously known as "the bends," or "caisson-disease," is due, not to the pressure itself, but to its too sudden release. When the worker comes out into the open air his blood fills with bubbles like an uncorked soda- or champagne-bottle, and if these are large enough to clog the circulation he dies at once. On the battle-field, both the increase of pressure and its sudden release are due to the passage of an intense explosion-wave. The whole effect takes place in a fraction of a second, and the man dies where he stands, sits, or lies, without changing his position. How the real cause of this phenomenon was discovered by the adventure of a pocket aneroid barometer is told in an article on "Death by Decompression," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, December 18). Says the writer, in substance:

"After each of the recent battles, it has been shown that altho most of the corpses bore traces of projectiles, there were others without apparent wounds, that preserved the attitude in which they were at the moment of death. It was generally admitted that these died of shock, from an instantaneous stoppage of the circulation; but no further explanation was possible. This was the state of affairs when M. Arnoux told at a meeting of the French Society of Civil Engineers how a French officer at the front had found a pocket aneroid barometer which had been put out of commission by the near-by explosion of a German shell. Its stoppage was found to be due to the fact that one of the levers for transmitting the movements of the aneroid box to the pointer, which normally rests on the other lever, had passed beneath it. This could only have been due to abnormal inflation of the box, caused by a considerable barometric depression.

"The two levers were replaced in normal position, and the machine was placed under the bell of an air-pump. By lowering the pressure little by little, the experimenter showed that one lever slipt under the other when it reached a degree of exhaustion about equal to that at the top of Mont Blanc, at an elevation of 15,000 feet.

"We may logically conclude, then, that the explosion of the shell caused a brief barometer-depression corresponding to the pushing back of the air at a rate of about 900 feet per second. Under such a pressure all near-by objects are thrown down and all living beings are physiologically destroyed by the violent displacement of the air, while those sheltered behind any obstacle can be affected only by the static lowering of pressure in the surrounding atmosphere.

"Now, the effects of lowering the barometric pressure have been observed in aeronautics, when a too-rapid ascent has occasionally been fatal. We know that the blood holds in solution air and carbonic acid, in larger proportion as the pressure is higher, and that these gases separate out as bubbles when the pressure is lowered, precisely as happens when a bottle of soda-water or champagne is opened. In this case the bubbles escape from the bottle, but in the human body they are caught in the capillaries, where they stop the circulation of blood instantly.

"The phenomenon is dangerous only when the lowering of pressure is very sudden, for the bubbles are dangerous only when they are large enough to obstruct the capillaries. Death is said to occur from 'gaseous embolism.'

"The effects produced by shell-explosion have thus been long familiar in other fields. Observed in aeronautics, they are also known among workmen engaged in tunneling. Working at depths of 75 to 100 feet, and thus subjected to pressures of 2½ to 3 atmospheres, their return to normal pressures must take place very slowly, to enable the gas in the blood to escape in small bubbles.

"In case of violent increase and decrease of pressure produced instantaneously by explosion, gaseous embolism affects all the blood-vessels in the organism and instantly arrests all muscular action. This is why soldiers thus attacked preserve the attitude in which the double phenomenon has surprized them. Death occurs with lightning rapidity."

MILITARY LIARS

IT IS A CARDINAL POINT in the psychology of deception that it becomes epidemic only when a large body of plausible liars is able to work with an equally large group of credulous listeners. We must have vigorous seed and a fertile soil. Both of these are now apparently present in the realm of Britain, if we are to credit "a medical officer from France," who writes on "Credulity and Credibility," in *The Hospital* (London, January 22). Taking together the remarkable "flights of fancy," as he mildly terms them, achieved by Tommy Atkins in the trenches, and the "amazing credulity of every one" in England, which he says is very striking to the man returning from the seat of war, it is surely not astonishing that we have some pretty tales ranging from the story of the angels at Mons down to every-day lies of a more commonplace character—"ridiculous rumors," the author calls some of them. He says:

"The Dardanelles were conquered three times a week and Lille was taken once a fortnight by London gossip; and the discovery that each such rumor is a lie never seems to depress the story-mongers nor to imbue them with any sense of skepticism. Many of the stories repeated with childlike faith by all classes of the community are themselves so self-contradictory, so inconsistent on the very faces of them, that one wonders how any educated man or woman can be got to repeat them or to believe them for a moment. In France, goodness knows, there are plenty of lying rumors to be heard in the trenches; but they are treated at their true value as idle gossip.

"Given this extraordinary, unreasoning, indiscriminating credulity of the average Englishman about the war—and that of the Englishwoman is even greater—it is not surprizing that that prince of *raconteurs* and very splendid fellow, Mr. T. Atkins, has achieved some wonderful flights of fancy. Possibly one reason for the cautiousness of the average officer in France in accepting for revealed truth every yarn that goes the round of the mess is the insight which he gets, while censoring letters, into the romancing tendencies of the private soldier. It is not only that a percentage of the men in the ranks retail to their friends all the reports that they chance to hear, and even embroider them for home consumption; just as often they narrate incidents that are purely imaginary, apparently for the purpose of giving their womenfolk thrills of horror and anxiety, or of extorting the admiration and envy of their male friends. Thus on one occasion, to give an instance which any officer could cap without difficulty, a soldier arrived fresh out from England in a reenforcing draft, and was duly posted to a unit which happened to be about four miles behind the trench-line. He was allotted certain clerical duties which kept him fairly well employed indoors, and certainly gave him no chance of exploration nearer the fire-trenches. Four days after his arrival, during which time no shell had fallen within two miles of him, he wrote home as follows:

"'We are now in the trenches, seeing the bullets doing their ghastly work and hearing the constant scream of the shells overhead. But I am a soldier and no coward; and I do my duty just the same.'

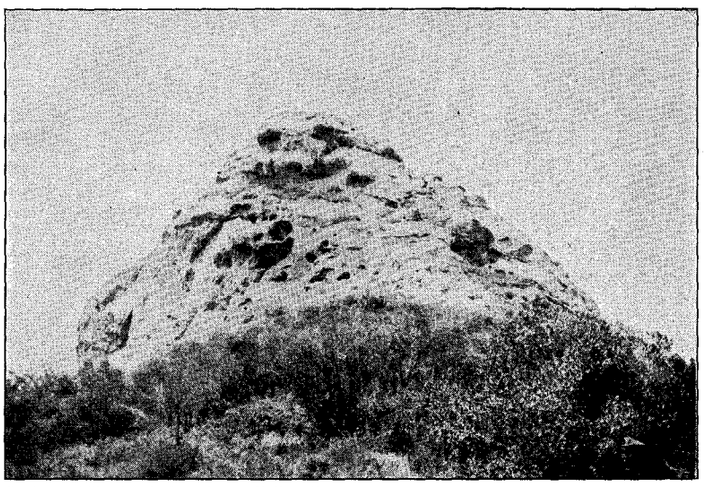
"It would not be fair to suggest that all the wonderful stories told in letters from the trenches have as little foundation as in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this case; for even the most extraordinary have generally some basis in fact, tho the men who do the most wonderful feats of bravery and heroism are apt to be the last to write about them."

An honest mistake, the writer goes on to say, may combine with a vivid imagination to produce a story that is quite as misleading as a deliberate tissue of lies. He illustrates with the following story:

"In the autumn of 1914, *The Daily Mail* printed a letter written by a private soldier concerning his experiences at the battle of the Aisne in mid-September. From the name and number of the battalion to which he belonged it was quite certain that he was serving in a certain division which lost very heavily. At the time referred to in the narrative there were (across the river) but two dressing-stations for the whole of this division: one was a small one in a barn, the other a very large one in a big church and certain adjacent buildings. The soldier wrote a graphic and manly account of the fighting, of his sensations when wounded, and of his adventures while journeying from the trenches to the dressing-station. He gave a good and clear account of the scene in a church, and of various topographical points connected with it; it was evident that he had been admitted as a patient to the particular church, which was the only one in use for that division. He then described how he lay on a mattress on the altar-steps: this, again, is quite credible, for the church was so crowded with wounded that of necessity several mattresses had to be laid there. Finally, he stated that a German shell struck the other end of the church, blew a hole through the wall, and killed fifty of the wounded as they lay. This was where the inaccuracy crept in. A shell did enter the west end of the church, made a big hole in the wall, and filled the building with smoke and dust. But, as luck would have it, that end of the church had just been cleared of the wounded, and not a single man was hurt by the explosion. Yet any critic, judging on internal evidence alone, would have been justified in declaring this letter to be an honest and credible account of facts within the soldier's actual knowledge and experience: that one detail about the fifty lost lives was the only inaccuracy in a very vivid and very straightforward story.



Courtesy of "Gleanings in Bee Culture," Medina, Ohio.

A MOUNTAIN OF HONEY.

"The lesson is that the undue credulity of those at home and the overrated credibility of the soldier abroad have resulted in some strange stories. Take the celebrated angels, or bowmen, or whatever they are asserted to be, of Mons. This story, invented as a piece of pure fiction by Mr. Machen, is now being repeated in many versions by various private soldiers, who may or may not have convinced themselves by repetition that they did actually see certain supernatural beings. Angels in themselves are credible enough, and for many people at home the fact that they believe in angels seems sufficient reason that they should therefore believe in these particular angels. There are, however, certain points which the unthinking and the overcredulous seem to overlook. First, they accept as literally and absolutely true certain very vague and mutually inconsistent statements made months after the battle by private soldiers: they make no attempt to estimate the credibility of the witnesses. Next, they overlook the fact that no one ever heard of these interesting occurrences before the publication of Mr. Machen's story; nor, indeed, until long after. Yet surely a *raconteur* of Mr. Atkins's abilities would never have neglected to tell his friends about them while they were fresh in his mind? Next, they pay a poor compliment both to the British Army and to the hosts of heaven if the two combined could not stay even for a day the victorious German advance. Contemptible, indeed, must Sir John French's gallant command have seemed to the Kaiser if such were the case. Nor were the angels defeated once only, according to the 'evidence' which the credulous accept without stopping to examine it."

COLLECTIVE FOOLISHNESS

WHAT HE CALLS "group-imbecility" is described and condemned by an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (New York, February). The sudden attacks of panic and hysteria to which crowds are subject have often been studied by psychologists, but the foolishness of the crowd, especially as exemplified by some popular fads, is quite as noticeable. Says the writer:

"In all our considerations of social and industrial exploitation we overemphasize the greed and oppressiveness of the master class. But little account is taken of a great factor that enters into the problem, and that is group-feeble-mindedness. The degree to which people can be exploited must often be a revelation to the exploiters, and the boldness of the latter in activities unfortunately affecting great numbers of the public is often best accounted for on the basis of knowledge concerning the defectiveness of the victims. There are some rough-and-ready criteria by which we can judge the appalling simplicity of a large portion of the public. One of these is childish amusements, like the Charlie Chaplin cult. The spectacle manifested by those who pay continual devotion at this shrine, and at that, of the sentimental and wholly banal type of movie which is presented in most of the houses, is one of the most deplorable and depressing in the whole range of modern social phenomena. The apparent impossibility of inducing large portions of the public to practise personal hygiene of the most elementary sort is another index of the rough-and-ready kind. The behavior of the masses in time of war or of threatened war is another significant thing. The ease with which they can be swayed by 'accelerators' employing factitious slogans, like specious appeals to alleged patriotism, is astounding. The facility with which they can be cajoled by pensions, bonuses, and compensation devices, in lieu of proper wages, is unbelievable. We need to study more carefully the crowd's chronic imbecility. The eugenic, the political, and the industrial bearings of this group-feeble-mindedness are most important."

A MOUNTAIN OF HONEY.—A remarkable home of honey-bees in a rock in Griffith's Park, about six miles from Los Angeles, Cal., is described and illustrated in *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn., February), which gives credit to the apiarian magazine *Gleanings in Bee Culture* (Medina, Ohio). We read:

"The park contains three thousand acres of mountain scenery, beautiful drives, and zoological gardens, but bee-keepers will be interested in what is perhaps the biggest bee-rock in the world, and in the several bee-trees that stand in the reservation. The rock is on high ground, and, while it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, it is itself so perforated by holes and excavated by cavities that it has become a fantastic object in which we may see the forms of animals and the faces of men. In these cavities are located colonies of bees. Apparently no one has ever explored the interior of the rock or made any attempt to take the honey. The rock is difficult of access; but bees can be seen flying in at the various apertures."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INSECTS THAT SEE "INVISIBLE" LIGHT

MANY ANIMALS can both produce and hear sounds higher or lower in pitch than those audible for man. The general belief, however, has been that no such differences exist in the perception of light, and that all eyes, small or large, simple or complicated, are keyed exactly to the very same scale of wave-lengths which man is able to perceive. In an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, January 15), Messrs. J. Fidel Tristan and Gustave Michaud, of Costa Rica State College, assert that there is no proof of this view, and they present evidence of the ability of certain insects to perceive radiation that is invisible to man because above or below the limits of his scale. They say:

"The extreme diversity in the anatomy of eyes—in the general plan as well as in the details—added to the fact that some eyes are more complicated and even more perfect than ours, those of birds, frogs, and dragon-flies, for instance, just as the nose of dogs is more perfect than that of man, makes it probable that some species can see beyond one extreme at least of our visible spectrum while being perhaps insensible to the other. In other words, while some species may not see the extreme violet, they may perceive some of the spectral region which follows the extreme red, *i.e.*, the infra-red. Again, other species which may be insensible to the extreme red probably readily perceive some of the ultra-violet. Some very clever experiments made by Lord Avebury seem to give a firm foundation to the latter hypothesis, so far as ants are concerned. Says the English naturalist:

"'This seems to me strong evidence that the ultra-violet rays are visible to the ants. . . . Now, as every ray of homogeneous light which we can perceive at all appears to us as a distinct color, it becomes probable that these ultra-violet rays must make themselves apparent to the ants as a distinct and separate color (of which we can form no idea).'

"It is easy to see that such a shifting, upward or downward, as the case may be, in the scale of perceptible wave-lengths would be extremely useful to some species. We have shown recently that photographs made in infra-red light reveal with a wonderful clearness the smaller details of far-away objects. Birds which rely, for the finding of their food, exclusively on the vision of very distant objects (vultures and other raptores), could see better if their retina were blind to the diffused and troublesome violet and blue, while sensitive to some of the invisible infra-red, for which the atmosphere is extremely transparent. We have also shown that, if any living being were sensitive mainly to solar ultra-violet, grass, foliage, and flowers would appear to him as dark or black, while a considerable number of yellow flowers would be for him of a bright, luminous color—and white as snow on photographs made in ultra-violet light.

"Now, corollas are organs the main function of which is to be seen, in order to attract those insects which play an important part in the fecundation; if no insect can perceive solar ultra-violet light, how it is that some flowers are dyed with an intense ultra-violet 'color'?

"Such is the problem which led us recently to photograph, in ultra-violet and infra-red lights, a number of butterflies, insects the chromatic sense of which is probably highly developed, as, in both breeding and feeding, they are guided mainly by their sense of color. . . . The main results of these researches . . . can be briefly stated thus:

"All pigments on some sixty-five species of brightly and diversely colored butterflies absorb more or less completely ultra-violet light. . . . The only exception to that rule is a particular kind of yellow pigment which, on the contrary, reflects the short waves so powerfully as to appear snow-white on the photographs made in ultra-violet light. Sometimes the eye does perceive a difference between the yellow pigment which reflects the ultra-violet and that which absorbs it. In other cases, such a distinction, at simple sight, is impossible. In many instances one and the same butterfly carries on his wings both kinds of yellow pigment, just as some ultra-violet flowers may appear to be uniformly yellow until a photograph in ultra-violet light reveals the presence of yellow zones which powerfully absorb the rays while other yellow zones powerfully reflect them—for example, common squash flower and dandelion flower.

"That in both butterflies and flowers the only pigment which reflects the ultra-violet should be yellow seems to be something more than a mere coincidence, but we utterly fail to see the significance of the fact if it has any. On the other hand, it seems to us that there is no good reason why the presence of an intense ultra-violet color on the wings of many butterflies should receive an interpretation different from that so far given to the presence of other colors visible to us; its *raison d'être* may be to favor the union of sexes or to protect those butterflies which feed on ultra-violet flowers. If it be borne in mind that the enormous compound eyes of butterflies fill most of the head, while a pair of supplementary simple eyes, the use of which is not known, generally occupies the top of the head, it seems no wonder that such a complicated visual apparatus should be, in some respects, more complete than ours and perhaps sensitive to wave-lengths somewhat shorter than the short wave-extreme of our visible spectrum."

GERMANY UNDER THE WATER-WAGON

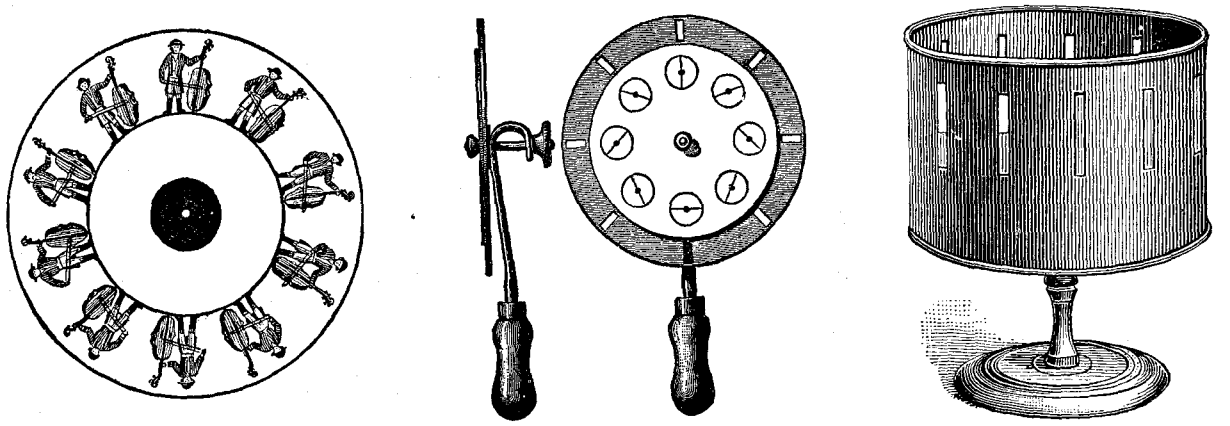
GERMANY'S WATER-WAGON is not the symbolic vehicle celebrated in American slang; it is the real article, somewhat akin to the sprinkling-carts of our city streets, but employed instead in agricultural districts to abolish drought by purveying artificial rain. On June 20 last, the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) announced that the prevailing drought had increased to such an extent that the drought of 1911, locally celebrated, bid fair to be eclipsed. That journal called on "German inventiveness" to come to the rescue and suggested that some system of watering-carts might prove effective. A week later (June 26) it was able to announce that the use of such vehicles for irrigation, in connection with an underground pipe-system for water-supply, had already been in operation for some time. Our translation is from *The Scientific American Supplement* (January 1), which quotes the Berlin daily as saying:

"The 'German inventiveness' appealed to has already bestirred itself in this direction, and has provided a method for furnishing refreshing artificial rains to the languishing fields. The procedure is, in brief, as follows: At some watering-place, such as a river, brook, lake, or even a generous well, the water is pumped into a coarse-meshed network of pipes underlying the piece of land to be watered. From these fixt main-pipe lines the water is led through flying-pipes or movable conduits coupled to them at convenient points into flexible hose, which is coupled to peculiarly designed 'rain-wagons.' These 'rain-wagons,' made up into trains which may be as much as 200 meters long, are drawn about the fields as they pour out the needed 'rain' in the desired amounts.

"This device does not come from Utopia; it is actually in use in our dry eastern districts, where it has proved its value to large-scale agriculture over farms of about 6,000 acres. Four German factories are now putting out these installations, the only essential differences being in the execution, the design of the 'rain-wagons,' and the manner of operation. The first installation for large-scale artificial raining was set up in 1910, and it was followed by fifteen to twenty additional outfits. It is really very strange that this field-sprinkling has not been more extensively adopted, for the method has proved out splendidly, and the drought of 1911 has emphasized the need for it. Perhaps it is because 'artificial rain' sounds too Utopian, and also because of an exaggerated idea as to the first cost and the running expenses. It may be here stated that the first cost is not greater than that of other usual improvements, such as drains, etc., while the total current expense (including interest, deterioration, maintenance, and actual operation) is quite offset by the increased yield obtained even in the less dry years. In the dry years, on the other hand, artificial sprinkling so increased the net gains that the cost of installation may be wiped out the first year. . . . Altho such an increase in yield is not to be expected in large-scale farming, nevertheless the satisfaction exprest by those planters who own such an artificial sprinkling-plant proves that there also the improvement is a paying one. Unfortunately space forbids presenting a detailed numerical demonstration of the magnitude of the net yields obtained by this means. . . . . .

"It is to be expected that the drought of 1915 will teach a lesson and direct the attention of the agriculturist more forcibly than usual to this new form of improvement. After its past successes, there can be no doubt as to its great agricultural significance."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

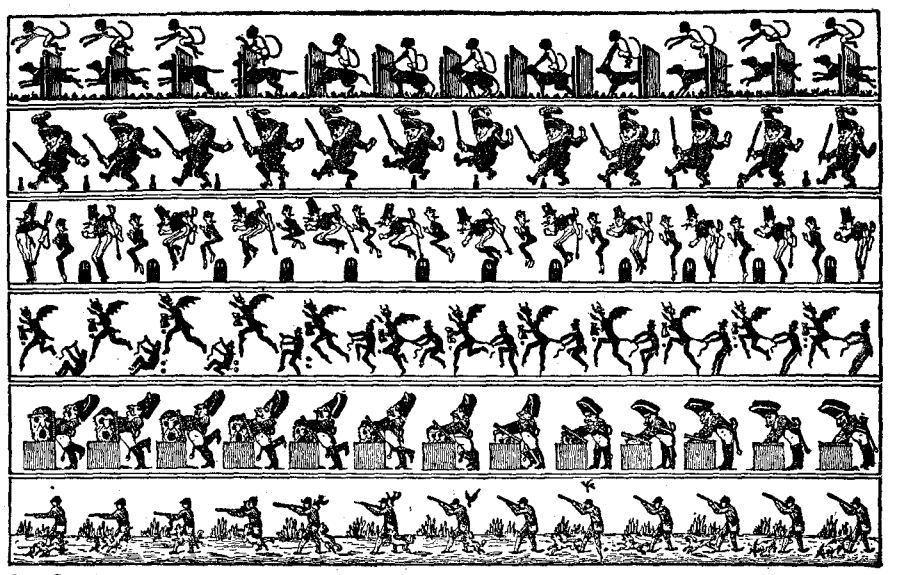


THE FIRST MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE IS NOW A CHILD'S TOY.

The "wheel of life," or zoetrope, in either form shown here, gave the effect of motion by an optical illusion.

WHO INVENTED THE MOVIES?

IN WHAT did the invention of the modern moving picture consist? This depends on whether an invention is the origination of an idea or the perfection of something that enables us to put that idea into practise. If the latter is the fact, he who devised the continuous roll of celluloid film is to be thanked for the "movies" that we now witness and enjoy. This is the view of an editorial writer in *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, January 21), who comments on the claim, made in a current periodical by W. Friese-Greene, of London, that he is the inventor of the cinematograph. There is excellent ground, the writer thinks, for the claim that the moving picture is of British origin, but to establish the priority of this particular claimant would necessitate fixing the time and point at which the invention took form. He goes on:



From "The Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Games and Sports," published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

TWENTY INCHES OF PICTURES MADE THE FIRST CINEMATOGRAPH.

"As in many other instances where devices making for the accomplishment of a certain end preceded invention, properly speaking, so it came about that motion- or animated pictures were made and exhibited in Great Britain before the key to cinematography, through the photographic process, was discovered. The so-called 'wheel of life,' a mechanical device, represented the movement of a galloping horse as early as 1833.

"The machine is described by W. G. Horner as one consisting of a hollow cylinder turning on a vertical axis and having its surface pierced with a number of slots. Around the interior was arranged a series of pictures representing parts of the figure intended to be seen in motion, and when the cylinder was rotated the observer, looking through the slots, experienced the illusion of seeing the object in motion. This finally was reduced to a toy that was in common use at a very recent date.

"Fifty-two years later Mr. Friese-Greene was engaged in his experiments. These were of quite a different character from the 'wheel of life' figures, for his pictures were projected on a screen. The first exhibition of his work took place at 34 Gays Street, Bath, being the 'great novelty' of a sort of penny-reading held there one evening. The picture showed a girl moving her eyes from side to side, and so skeptical of its genuineness was one lady present, according to our claimant, that she walked up to the sheet on which the picture was thrown and insisted on touching the moving eyes. She thought some confederate must be behind the sheet.

"But the invention of the cinematograph was not yet, nor can it be traced to improvements which Mr. Friese-Greene made subsequently in his apparatus. There had been telegraphs before Morse; there had been reaping-machines before McCormick; there had been sewing-machines before Howe; there had been printing-presses before Walter, and there had unquestionably been motion-pictures before Marcy; but, just as certain as the perfecting-press was made possible by the continuous roll of white paper, the cinematograph was made possible, in 1890, by the invention of the celluloid roll film. This, in fact, was the invention, just as the eye in the point of the needle was the beginning and end, the length and breadth, of Elias Howe's discovery. When it was found that photographs could be taken on a continuous roll as well as on separate sheets, the same possibility that the continuous-print paper-roll, or 'web,' presented to Walter, was presented to Edison and to others.

Mr. Friese-Greene had faith in his invention, patented it, and spent about £1,000 in its promotion. He invested in two improved cameras at £50 each in 1889, in which year he succeeded in getting an animated picture resembling a modern film. This, he tells us, was a picture of traffic passing Hyde Park Corner, and it 'ran to' about twenty feet of film. Even for so short a roll, as we would call it now, the task of obtaining the pictures in consecutive order must have been extremely laborious. 'You will smile,' says this pioneer, 'at the idea of a moving picture only twenty feet long, but it was a great triumph and created quite a sensation twenty-five years ago, I assure you.'

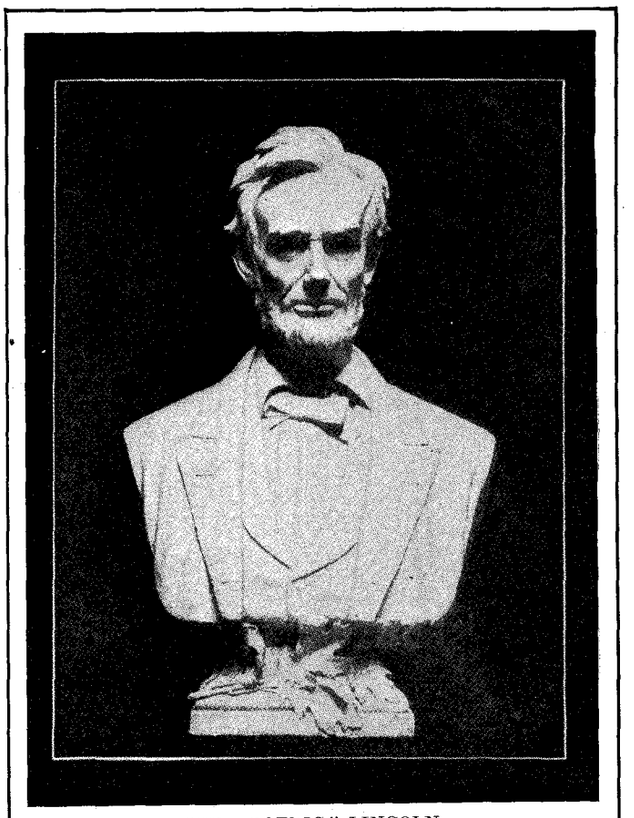
"We would be more inclined to smile at this performance now were it not for the sequel to all of Mr. Friese-Greene's labors. 'The Americans and Germans,' he says, 'particularly the Germans, seized upon my invention, and working on it for all they were worth, soon left me with little but the satisfaction of knowing that I had discovered something which marked an epoch.' No more satisfaction than this (and there is more solace in it than the world imagines) has been left to countless discoverers and inventors before and since this man's time. Material reward goes more seldom to the person who conceives an idea than to the person who picks it up in the first stages of development and puts it to practical use."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS - AND - ART

LINCOLN'S POETIC GENIUS

LINCOLN has probably never been included among the poets eligible for admission to an American anthology, but the essential poetic quality even of his prose is rather enhanced by arranging it in the form of *vers libre*. This is done by Dr. Marion Mills Miller, who passes more lightly over the two specimens of Lincoln's metrical compositions, to prove his point by the later work. The Lincoln bust by Johannes Gelert, he thinks, brings out the poetic side of the great American's nature, and Dr. Miller proved it to his own satisfaction by showing "a little Italian shoeblack" a photograph of this bust and asking whom it represented. "The boy, evidently prompted by a recent lesson, said questioningly, 'Whittier?—Longfellow?'" Dr. Miller then told him it was Lincoln. He answered: "Well, he looks like a poet, anyway." Writing in *The National Magazine* (Boston), Dr. Miller expresses the opinion that "Lincoln, had he lived in a region of greater culture, such as New England, might not have adopted the engrossing pursuits of law and politics, but, as did Whittier, have remained longer on the farm and gradually taken up the calling of letters, composing verse of much the same order as our Yankee bards, and poetry of even higher merit than some produced." Lincoln's few verses, written shortly before he went to Congress, were, says Dr. Miller, "of a kind to compare favorably with the early attempts of the American poets such as those named." Dr. Miller does not try to dodge the test. In a letter to his friend William Johnson, Lincoln explains that he went to the part of Indiana where he was raised, where his mother and only sister were buried, and from which he had been absent about fifteen years. He adds:



THE "POETIC" LINCOLN.
BY JOHANNES GELERT.
It "brings out the poetic side of the great American's nature."

"That part of the country is, within itself, as unpoetical as any spot of the earth; but still, seeing it and its objects and inhabitants aroused feelings in me which were certainly poetry; tho whether my expression of those feelings is poetry is quite another question:

My childhood's home I see again,
And sadden with the view;
And still, as memory crowds my brain,
There's pleasure in it too.

O Memory! thou midway world
'Twixt earth and paradise,
Where things decayed and loved ones lost
In dreamy shadows rise,

And, freed from all that's earthly vile,
Seem hallowed, pure, and bright,
Like scenes in some enchanted isle
All bathed in liquid light.

As dusky mountains please the eye
When twilight chases day;
As bugle-notes that, passing by,
In distance die away;

As leaving some grand waterfall,
We, lingering, list its roar—
So memory will hallow all
We've known but know no more.

Near twenty years have passed away
Since here I bid farewell
To woods and fields, and scenes of play,
And playmates loved so well.

Where many were, but few remain
Of old familiar things:
But seeing them to mind again
The lost and absent brings.

The friends I left that parting day,
How changed, as time has sped!
Young childhood grown, strong manhood gray;
And half of all are dead.

I hear the loved survivors tell
How naught from death could save,
Till every sound appears a knell,
And every spot a grave.

I range the fields with pensive tread,
And pace the hollow rooms,
And feel (companion of the dead)
I'm living in the tombs.

After 1846, Lincoln, so far as can be ascertained, wrote nothing in verse, but "he developed in his speeches a literary style which is poetical in the highest sense of the term." Dr. Miller proceeds:

"More than all American statesmen, his utterances and writings possess that classic quality whose supreme expression is found in Greek literature. This is because Lincoln's mind was essentially Hellenic. First of all, the architecture of his thought was that of the Greek masters, who, whether as Phidias they built the Parthenon to crown in harmonious beauty the Acropolis, or as Homer they recorded in swelling narrative from its dramatic beginning the strife of the Achæans before Troy, or, even as Euclid, they developed from postulates the relations of space, had a deep insight into the order in which Mother Nature was striving to express herself, and a reverent impulse to aid her in bodying forth according to her methods the ideal forms of the cosmos, the world of beauty, no less within the soul of man than without it, which was intended by such help to be realized as a whole in the infinity of time, and in part in the vision of every true workman. In short, Lincoln had a profound sense of the fitness of things, that which Aristotle, the scientific analyst of human thought and the philosopher of its proper expression, called 'poetic justice.' He strove to make his reasoning processes strictly logical, and to this end carried with him as he rode the legal circuit not law-books but a copy of Euclid's geometry, and passed his time on the way demonstrating to his drivers the theorems therein proposed. 'Demonstrate,' he said, he considered to be the greatest word in the English language. He constructed every one of his later speeches on the plan of a Euclidean solution. His Cooper Union speech on 'Slavery as the Fathers Viewed It,' which contributed so largely

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to his Presidential nomination, was such a demonstration, settling what was thereafter never attempted to be controverted: his contention that the makers of the Constitution merely tolerated property in human flesh and blood as a primitive and passing phase of civilization, and never intended that it should be perpetuated by the charter of the Republic.

"So, too, the Gettysburg speech, brief as it is, is the statement of a thesis, the principles upon which the Fathers founded the nation, and of the heroic demonstration of the same by the soldiers fallen on the field, and the addition of a normal corollary of this, the high resolve of the living to prosecute the work until the vision of the Fathers was realized."

"In substance of thought and in form of its presentation," argues Dr. Miller, "the speech is as perfect a poem as ever was written, and even in the minor qualities of artistic language—rhythm and cadence, phonetic euphony, rhetorical symbolism, and that subtle reminiscence of a great literary and spiritual inheritance, the Bible, which stands to us as Homer did to the ancients—it excels the finest gem to be found in poetic cabinets from the Greek Anthology downward." Only because it was not written in the typography of verse, with capitalized and paragraphed initial words at the beginning of each thought-group of words, thinks the writer, has it failed of recognition as a poem by academic minds. Dr. Miller straightway proceeds to demonstrate his point. Here is the speech, thrown into the new poetic style:

Four score and seven years ago
Our fathers brought forth on this continent
A new nation,
Conceived in liberty,
And dedicated to the proposition
That all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
Testing whether that nation,
Or any nation so conceived and so dedicated,
Can long endure.
We are met on a great battle-field of that war.
We have come to dedicate a portion of that field
As a final resting-place
For those who here gave their lives
That that nation might live.
It is altogether fitting and proper
That we should do this.

But, in a larger sense,
We can not dedicate—
We can not consecrate—
We can not hallow—
This ground.
The brave men, living and dead,
Who struggled here
Have consecrated it far above our poor power
To add or detract.
The world will little note nor long remember
What we say here,
But it can never forget
What they did here.

It is for us, the living rather,
To be dedicated here to the unfinished work
Which they who fought here have so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated
To the great task remaining before us—
That from these honored dead
We take increased devotion to that cause
For which they gave the last full measure of devotion;
That we here highly resolve
That these dead shall not have died in vain;
That this nation, under God,
Shall have a new birth of freedom;
And that government of the people,
By the people, and for the people
Shall not perish from the earth.

Lincoln attained this classic perfection of ordered thought, and with it, as an inevitable accompaniment, this classic beauty of expression, only by great struggle. Adds Dr. Miller:

"He became a poet of the first rank only by virtue of his moral spirit. He was continually correcting deficiencies in his character, which were far greater than is generally received, owing to the tendency of American historians of the tribe of Parson Weems to find by force illustrations of moral heroism in the youth of our great men."

BLAMING GERMAN EDUCATION

NEARLY EVERYTHING in Germany has been blamed for the war by various British writers—now the German schools are found guilty. The argument is, in a word, that education is so completely under the thumb of the Government that the people are drilled from childhood into unquestioning acceptance of anything and everything willed by those higher up. Mr. Cecil Shirley elaborates this idea in the London *Evening Standard*, with reproachful side-remarks to the many British admirers of German educational methods. He asks caustically if they realize that "it is the German system of education that the world has to thank for this great war and for the barbarities and atrocities perpetrated by German arms and condoned by complacent German people?" Those who would make allowances by absolving the German people in general while condemning the Prussian overlordship yet must see that "the German people of to-day are what they are because . . . they have been deliberately molded by the German Government." He goes on:

"Critics of modern Germany now unite in stating that the present condition of Germany is due, above everything, to an extraordinary absence of liberty both of thought and action. Many of the critics rightly point out that the cause of this national condition has been the lifelong subjection in Germany of the individual to the State. For years the German nation has been dragooned by its Government and taught to rely upon the State to such an extent that independence of thought and act has simply been crusht out. The Germans have become a nation of intellectual slaves. This is mainly the result of the German system of national education, the system which we have been so zealously copying."

The British, according to Mr. Shirley, "have lauded Germany, studied Germany, and copied Germany year after year," and even now do not realize to what an extent they have allowed themselves to be influenced by Germany. Since the days of Matthew Arnold, as inspector of English schools, fifty years ago, "the influence of German methods on primary, and still more on secondary, education in England has been deep and wide-spread." For example:

"Our State organization of education, set up in 1870, and steadily developed, especially by the Conservative Education Acts of 1902 and 1903, has been inspired through and through by the German ideal, and has followed the German example. And the great campaign for 'National Education' which Lord Haldane was booming just before the war (amid the applause of most Conservative journals) was similarly inspired from the 'spiritual home.'"

From this the writer turns to examine the essence of the German system, which, he declares, is found in the reliance of the German Government, ever since the time of Frederick the Great, on "education as its most powerful means of compelling the German people to conform to its will." We read:

"The primary schools, the secondary schools, the technical schools, and the universities are all under the control, direct or indirect, of State officers. From the days of Falk, the Prussian Minister of Education in Bismarck's time, the State has made, to quote Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer again, 'a determined and organized attempt to give German education an exclusively nationalistic complexion.' Not only are the schools owned and managed, and the teachers appointed and controlled, by State authorities, but even the subject-matter of the school curriculum is supervised by the State. Among the duties of the State-education authorities in Germany, for instance, are the examination of the text-books in use in the schools and the substitution of new ones for those that are officially found to be unsuitable. Dr. Friedrich Paulsen, of Berlin University, probably the greatest authority on German education, has written that in recent years 'the method of teaching was also brought within the scope of official regulation, and even the "correctness" of personal convictions on the part of teachers and pupils became subject to inspection and compulsion.'

"Education in Germany has, then, been mainly a means

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whereby the Government can secure its hold upon the people. Professor Sadler has written that in Germany 'the Civil Service includes the profession of teaching.' And another authority—Mr. Ellis Barker—has truly said that 'the German school is not a social but a purely political institution.' When Germany set out to 'Prussianize' the conquered territories of Alsace and Poland, education was one of its most powerful weapons. To quote Treitschke himself: 'In the Polish provinces they (the schools) are necessary in order to promote Germanism. We must make German education supreme there.' We know how abject has been the failure of this policy in Poland and Alsace, but it has certainly achieved its object in Germany itself."

TOO MUCH NEW YORK IN OUR DRAMA

THE GREATEST DRAMA of any nation must always be a national drama. This truism uttered by Mr. Clayton Hamilton is broadened by his restatement of the truth in the declaration that "the greatest drama must tend more and more to be provincial." In other words, to see America, we must turn our back on New York, which is now "the least American of American cities." The present need of our domestic drama, he thinks, is decentralization, and the assurance he feels that such an act would tend to improve it is drawn from the examples of the Dublin and Manchester theaters, where Lady Gregory and Miss Horniman have developed more vital drama than that offered by the London dramatist. This condition, Mr. Hamilton declares, in *Vogue* (March), is of "emphatic interest to those of us who are seriously concerned with the development of a native drama in America." For—

"The chief difficulty that impedes the progress of the American drama at the present time is the fact that nearly all our plays are written in New York and written from the New York point of view. New York is not America; New York is not even—as has been said before—American; and to see America only as it is superficially and superciliously seen in the metropolis is not to see America at all. For a true interpretation of what is most definitively national in our national life, we should look to the provinces; and this we have not done, except in a few extraordinary compositions like 'Children of Earth,' by Alice Brown. Many of our plays—the majority, perhaps—are set in little cities; but in these plays we do not genuinely study the life of little cities, we merely transfer to a different locality the life that has been studied in Times Square. Mr. George M. Cohan's practise is a case in point. Such plays as 'Hit-the-Trail Holliday,' 'Broadway Jones,' and 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford' are set in provincial towns; but nearly all the characters behave as Times Square people would behave if transported to a little city, and not at all as natives of a little city would behave. Our playwrights tread the narrow lane that is bounded by the buildings of Broadway; but they do not fare beyond the precincts of Manhattan Island, to settle down and look about with open eyes, until they can achieve the miracle of discovering America."

Turning back to the field whence he draws his proof, Mr. Hamilton goes on to show how in recent years "the focus of the best dramatic creation in the British Isles has been shifted from London to the provinces." Thus:

"Very remarkable and richly human plays have come from Lancashire (like Stanley Houghton's 'Hindle Wakes'), from Yorkshire (like Githa Sowerby's 'Rutherford and Son'), from Wales (like 'Change,' by J. O. Francis), from Scotland (like Graham Moffat's 'Bunty Pulls the Strings'), and from Ireland, where half a dozen worthy dramatists have spurred one another on to a very ecstasy of productivity; but, in the same period, scarcely any richly human plays have come from London playwrights writing about London life. Thus, altho the British theater is still centered of necessity in the metropolis, the British drama has lately found its most fruitful source of genuine inspiration elsewhere.

"The practical reason for this change is not difficult to find. The greatest drama is called into being by the greatest theater; and the two greatest theaters in the British Isles at present are the Abbey Theater in Dublin and the Gaiety Theater in Manchester. In both of these institutions—for they are worthy of that dignified and lofty word—the repertory system is maintained, and every encouragement is offered to new authors to do their very best, regardless of commercial consequences. The London theaters, like the theaters of New York, acknowledge the existence of new playwrights only after their existence has been proved; but both Miss Horniman and Lady Gregory go out into the highways and hedges and find new playwrights, and compel them to come within the theater. Thus Miss Horniman discovered Stanley Houghton, encouraged him to write his masterpiece, and made him famous throughout the world, at an age when it would have been extremely difficult for him to compel a recognition of his worth in the metropolis. But, regardless of how and why the change has been effected, it must be said emphatically that this shift in the dramatic *locus* of the British Isles has been a good thing for the British drama. It has brought the British drama closer to the soil, made it more real and more sincere, freed it almost utterly from artifice, and in making it more local has made it in the deepest sense more national.

"A peculiarity of modern progress has been a leveling of national distinctions in the life of the biggest cities in the world. Immediate communication by telegraph and constant travel by rapid transit have caused great cities to conform to a compromise of custom that is not national but cosmopolitan. Life, on any of the higher levels of society, no longer differs greatly in London or New York, in Paris or Berlin, in Petrograd or Rome. The seeker after traits that are definitively national must plunge into the provinces. To see France, the traveler must keep away from Paris; and to see England, he must turn his back on London. New York is now the least American of American cities, for the very reason that it has become the most cosmopolitan. A metropolis acquiring international importance ceases to be national."

WOMEN IN THE ORCHESTRA

AN "INCOMPREHENSIBLE BLUNDER" is being made in our exclusion of women from symphony orchestras, in the opinion of one of our leading orchestra conductors, Mr. Leopold Stokowski. His verdict is based on a recognition of the peculiar capacities of women for this field of work. "The particular spirit that women put into music, their kind of enthusiasm, their devotion to anything they undertake, would be invaluable in the formation of symphony orchestras. . . . In addition to their delight in their work, they are quick to get the meaning of a score, nimble-witted in taking in a new idea, and most conscientious about appointments, time, and practise." In *The Craftsman* (March) this tribute to women's adaptability to a new sphere is thus elaborated:

"When I think of women as I see them in the musical world, what they are capable of doing, their fine spirit, excellent technique, I realize what a splendid power we are letting go to waste in this country, and in other countries, too. What poor economy it is to take it for granted that women are not ready to enter the world of art, are not capable of becoming fluent channels for the expression of genius. We are deliberately shutting away great forces for beauty and progress by leaving women out of our scheme of things in the art-world. We are sacrificing accomplishment to tradition; for the sake of not making the effort of opening our spiritual eyes we are leaving unused a power of achievement as great, it seems to me, as the electricity in the clouds which we have not yet learned to bring into our homes to help us live our lives more easily and comfortably.

"You ask me if women will become conductors of orchestras. Who knows? That is a matter of physical endurance as well as spiritual insight. I doubt very much if you could even take any well-trained soldier in excellent physical condition and put him through three hours of such exertion as conducting the 'Walküre' without laying down the baton at the end of the opera in a state of physical exhaustion. There is an immense amount of physical energy essential for good conducting. And then, if you add the intense nerve-strain and the mental strain, I doubt very much indeed if women, trained as they are to-day physically, could manage an entire opera."

In the same article Mr. Stokowski makes some interesting comparisons between the catholicity of taste in American and European audiences. He is peculiarly fitted for this task, as he is a Pole, born in London, who lived chiefly there and in Paris

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

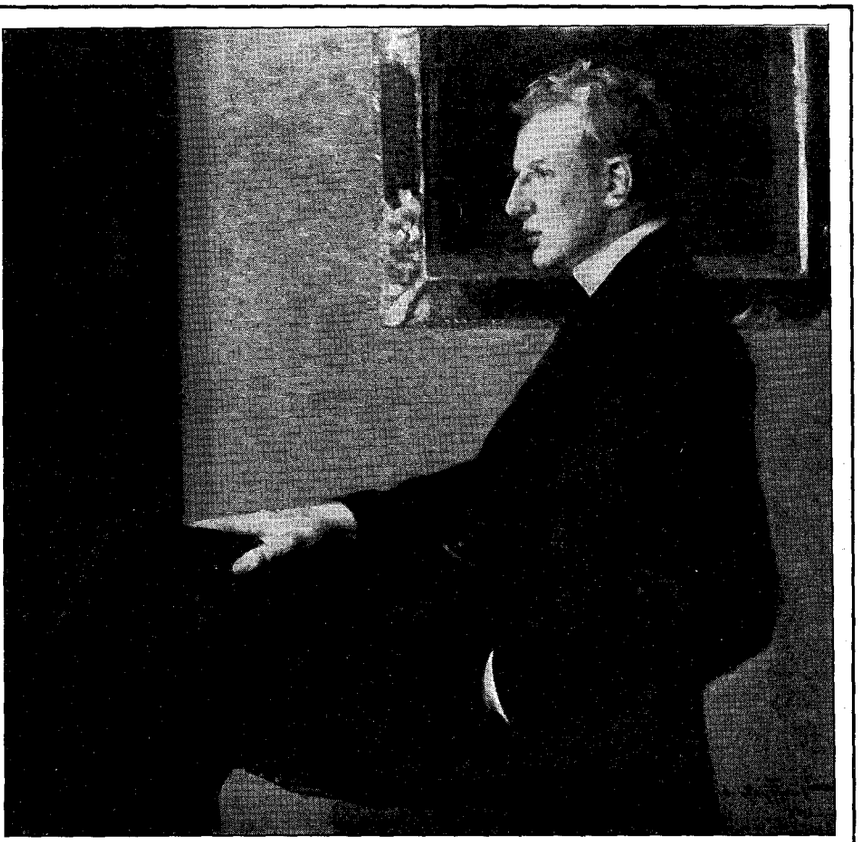
before coming to our shores. A fact of great importance, he finds, is the "universal quality" of the American audience's appreciation of music:

"This can not be said of any other people. The American audience is enthusiastic for everything that is good and worth while in music. In France, for instance, the French people demand all of the very best French music and the classical music from Germany; Beethoven and Bach are greatly appreciated, but Strauss and Mahler, Reger and Schönberg are but little played. We can reverse this statement exactly for Germany and Austria. Naturally, there all the great music of their own countries receives a wide-spread response, and the classic French music is also presented in concert and song; but in Germany and Austria we hear far too little of Debussy, Ravel, Dukas, César Franck, and still less of those great artists of the modern Russian school. I need not say that the modern music of every school is welcomed in America. There are no limitations set to your enthusiasm. The American ideal of freedom and liberty is surely realized to the utmost in one thing—in the appreciation of beauty. Americans demand but one thing, namely, that what is given them is the best of its kind. In this ideal, at least, the American audience is paramount to any other in the world.

"I am especially interested in this fact about America because I myself enjoy all music—the simple music and the great, the music of the people, and the music of classic exclusiveness. I do not believe that there is such a thing as 'vulgar music' any more than we would speak of a vulgar soul. A human being may have vulgar traits, but music is one of the attributes of the soul, and so it can not be vulgar. It may be uninspired, it may lack harmony, it may be without permanent beauty, but it can not be vulgar any more than a picture done by an artist who loves humanity can be vulgar. In England we hear people speak of Hogarth, of Van Ostade, as vulgar painters; this is quite ridiculous. As a matter of fact, they are men of wider sympathies than most of us, men who find in all humanity a subject for their art, just as a musician should find in all nature a subject for his music. I do not believe that a man can be a great artist who is not a great lover of humanity, and you can not become great and love only a selected few human beings. Every manifestation of humanity the world over must interest you if your art is to express 'the great vitality'—life itself.

"There is really only one curb that should be put upon the interest of the artist in life—the spiritual health of the community. If we are feeding the community with poison, then the time is come to stop. But there again, who is to decide what is spiritually good for a nation and what will demoralize it? I consider that it is a part of every artist's duty to study, to understand what will develop the community; and if he is not sensitive enough to pour out through his work the necessary spiritual sustenance, then he is not essential. I believe, for instance, that every conductor of a symphony orchestra should feed the audience with sustenance of rich beauty and variety; also, he should realize that hearty, healthy, vigorous music is not vulgar, just as the man who paints must realize that the humble people are not vulgar, that they are sometimes very close to the source of that power for expressing beauty which we call genius. . . . . .

"As for the present generation of musicians, in the main, war will not stop their capacity for creating. Once a man's soul has been touched into life, nothing can take from him his desire to express life; nothing, at least, except death. One remembers that war did not stop Beethoven in his work, and that he composed within the sound of bombardment; that César Franck, back in the seventies, when Germany went into France, continued to score his 'Redemption.' So for the present, at least, we shall go on receiving musical scores wherever musicians exist. And afterward, if peace comes to us again, who shall say that it will be merely a material peace, a cessation of strife, a blind urge for material comfort again? It may be that through conflict some strange, new force shall have been liberated to illuminate the world and cast out the shadows of this present universal tragedy."



LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI,
Who finds a "universal quality" in the musical appreciation of American audiences.

RESTORING LOUVAIN'S LIBRARY—Friends of learning who heard with horror of the destruction of the famous library of the University of Louvain, says the Boston *Transcript*, will learn with gratification that steps toward the replacement of the crippled institution are well under way:

"Upward of five thousand volumes have already been contributed by libraries and individuals for this purpose. There are many guaranties of help which have yet to materialize. The custodian of these gifts is the John Rylands Library of Manchester, England, which has received its principal contributions from English sources. America has not yet done its share in the rehabilitation of Louvain University, altho the librarian of the John Rylands Library acknowledges a valuable contribution from Clark University, of Worcester, Mass. Doubtless the ending of the war will result in bringing to the University of Louvain substantial contributions from public and private libraries in this country. In order that there shall be no duplication, it is requested that intending donors send lists of books to be contributed to Henry Guppy, A.M., of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England, who has kindly undertaken the custody and cataloging of the books sent.

"In connection with this subject, it is interesting to note that there has recently been published a work by Paul Delannoy, entitled 'L'Université de Louvain: Conférences données au Collège de France en Février, 1915.' M. Delannoy, the librarian of the University of Louvain, delivered these lectures in Paris last year, sketching in a brief and vivid manner the principal episodes in the history of the university from its foundation in the fifteenth century to the present time."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"THE WHITE COMRADE"

WHETHER THE STORY, at one time widely believed in England, that angels fought on the side of the Allies in the battle at Mons, has any other foundation than the tale of "The Bowmen," written by Arthur Machen, remains for future psychic researchers to decide. While that inquiry is being pursued, another of more exclusively French origin may also engage their attention. It is the apparition of "Le Camarade Blanc," of whom "at Nancy, in the Argonne, at Soissons, and Ypres" men talk with hushed voices. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) passes on an article from *Life and Work* giving the account of the "friend of the wounded" furnished by a soldier. After many a hot engagement a man in white had been seen bending over those who lay behind on the field. "Snipers sniped at him. Shells fell all around. Nothing had power to touch him. This mysterious one, whom the French called 'The Comrade in White,' seemed everywhere at once." The soldier's account proceeds more circumstantially:

"It was the next day. At noon we got word to take the trenches in front of us. They were two hundred yards away, and we weren't well started till we knew that the big guns had failed in their work of preparation. We had advanced 150 yards when we found it was no good. Our captain called to us to take cover, and just then I was shot through both legs.

"I fell into a hole of some sort. I suppose I fainted, for when I opened my eyes I was all alone. The pain was horrible, but I didn't dare to move lest the Germans should see me, for they were only fifty yards away, and I did not expect mercy. I was glad when the twilight came. There were men in my own company who would run any risk in the darkness if they thought a comrade was still alive.

"The night fell, and soon I heard a step, not stealthy, as I expected, but quiet and firm, as if neither darkness nor death could check those untroubled feet. So little did I guess what was coming that, even when I saw the gleam of white in the darkness I thought it was a peasant in a white smock, or perhaps a woman deranged. Suddenly I guessed that it was 'The Comrade in White.'

"At that very moment the German rifles began to shoot. The bullets could scarcely miss such a target, for he flung out his arms as tho in entreaty, and then drew them back till he stood like one of those wayside crosses that we saw so often as we marched through France. And he spoke. The words sounded familiar, but all I remember was the beginning, 'If thou hadst known,' and the ending, 'but now they are hid from thine eyes.' And then he stooped and gathered me into his arms—me, the biggest man in the regiment—and carried me as if I had been a child.

"I must have fainted again, for I awoke to consciousness in a little cave by a stream, and 'The Comrade in White' was washing my wounds and binding them up. I wanted to know what I could do for my friend to help him or to serve him. He was looking toward the stream and his hands were clasped in prayer; and then I saw that he, too, had been wounded. I could see, as it were, a shot-wound in his hand, and as he prayed a drop of blood gathered and fell to the ground. I cried out. I could not help it, for that wound of his seemed to be a more awful thing than any that bitter war had shown me. 'You are wounded, too,' I said. Perhaps he heard me, perhaps it was the look on my face, but he answered gently: 'This is an old wound, but it has troubled me of late.' And then I noticed sorrowfully that the same cruel mark was on his feet. You will wonder that I did not know sooner. I wonder myself. But it was only when I saw his feet that I knew him."

Light, a magazine in London devoted to psychic subjects, prints the following letter proving how wide-spread in the French ranks is the belief in the apparition:

"SIR: I was much struck by the account in *Light* of 'Le Camarade Blanc,' as for some time past I have heard of him through the wounded soldiers I came across in the hospitals at Nice. Many of them—men from the Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, who have been fighting in the Argonne—have seen him, and on several occasions he has walked through their trenches.

"He has chiefly been observed after severe fighting, bending over the dying and helping them to pass away in peace; he has often been shot at by the Germans, but apparently pays no heed to them. I had heard all this weeks ago, and had been much interested, so that when the article in *Light* caught my eye I translated it into French and gave it to some of the men to read; they said it must be the same apparition which comes to the soldiers in the Argonne; they also added that it seemed to flit from one place to another, and had been seen by many at Soissons, Nancy, and Ypres.

"Yours, etc., "E. B. M.

"Nice, France, June 6, 1915."

THE SUNDAY PAPER AS A "NECESSITY"

MODESTY ALONE prevented the Sunday papers from reprinting on their front pages the judicial eulogy of the Sunday paper read by Judge Woodson, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, thinks a writer in *The New Republic*. The judge, with the concurrence of his associates on the bench, definitely decided that the Sunday paper as we have it is neither a menace nor a luxury, but a "work of necessity." Not content with classing the daily press with the Church, the home, and the public school, as one of the four great institutions of the country, the Missouri judge went on to aver that the paper is more potent in its beneficence on Sunday than on Monday. So that *The New Republic* does not "quite understand why every Sunday editor was not front-pagedly enchanted by Judge Woodson's picture of the toiling masses reading the Sunday papers." The story of this case, of interest to both friends and foes of the latter-day development of the Sunday paper and to those interested in Sabbatarian legislation, is presented as follows:

"A merchant who had been advertising in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, daily and Sunday, refused not so very long ago to pay that part of his bill which was for Sunday advertising. 'I don't have to,' said he. 'Look,' he said, 'at Section 4801 R. S. 1909':

"'Every person who shall either labor himself, or compel or permit his apprentice or servant, or any other person under his charge or control, to labor or perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other works of necessity or charity, or who shall be guilty of hunting game or shooting on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars.'

"The trial court said the merchant need not pay for his Sunday advertising. The St. Louis Court of Appeals in a unanimous opinion held that he must pay, but certified the cause to the Supreme Court of Missouri 'for determination because the opinion was in conflict with the decision of the Kansas City Court of Appeals in the case of Knapp Company v. Culbertson, 152 Mo. App. 147.'

"The Supreme Court of Missouri saw that 'the only question presented is whether or not the publication of the great daily papers of the country on Sunday is a work of necessity,' and opined also that 'in order to decide that question correctly we should take a brief view of the service the great daily papers of the cities, which constitute a large part of what we call the press of the country, is doing for humanity.'"

From the opinion written by Judge Woodson, *The New Republic* further quotes as follows:

"The press disseminates practically all of the public news of the world and a large part of that which is personal; it imparts intelligence regarding the public health, public morals, and public safety, and materially aids in the preservation of the two former and in the defense of the latter; it is the mouthpiece

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the statesman and lawmaker, and proclaims to the world how governmental affairs are administered; it points to the capable and honest official usually with just commendation, and singles out the inefficient and those derelict in duty; and as a rule is at the head of those collecting and disbursing public charity. Moreover, the press is a great educator in literature, art, and science, and points out their beneficent influence upon the home, morality, and religion; it enables the poor who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow to procure employment, to familiarize themselves with the best and cheapest necessities of life and the most reliable places where they may be procured; . . . and so on to the end of all good and useful vocations of life.

"The great service the press is rendering to humanity is performed on Sunday as well as upon Monday or upon any other day of the week, and its beneficence is more potent on the former than on the latter, for the simple reason that the toiling masses have more time to read the papers upon Sunday than upon any other day of the week, and therefore acquire greater knowledge and information from them regarding the matters stated on that day than upon any other day."

FIFTY YEARS OF SPIRITUAL VICTORY

A "NON-PRODUCER, contributing nothing of material usefulness to the world," was Mollie Fancher. In this brief phrase the New York *Sun* sums up one side of the life of a bedridden cripple who lived fifty years in this condition. Moved doubtless by many current views of the world to-day, *The Sun* observes that "under the stern requirements of that high conception of efficiency which now obtains, she had no place in the community. She could not tend a machine in a factory, she was not a literary genius, her once-talked-of psychic powers are forgotten, she was incapacitated from presiding over a woman's club." One day in 1865 she took to her bed, and "it was known to her and her medical advisers that she would never recover her health." On February 3, "she celebrated with cakes and smiles and presents the fiftieth anniversary of her lying in bed day after day, America's most famous invalid." *The Sun* in a notice of her death, which followed on the 11th, writes this:

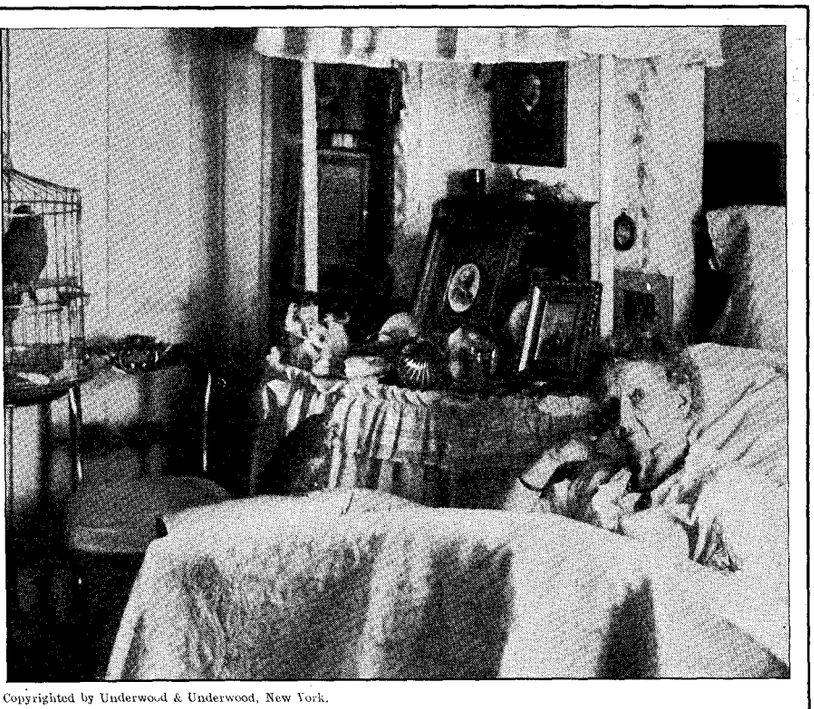
"Death had only to snip a frayed thread to claim Miss Fancher, for living, as most persons conceive it, stopt for her on a spring morning in 1865, when she left home, a handsome, popular girl of sixteen, soon to be married, and was brought back to her room a helpless, hopeless invalid—the result of an accident by which she was dragged a block by a street-car. Her spine was injured past all hope of recovery, and many times since then she had been given up for dead.

"But the woman clung to life joyously, submitting to every method doctors could suggest and frequently lapsing into a coma so deathlike that on one occasion an undertaker was called in, but she stirred in time to prevent her being buried alive. During the first nine years after the accident Miss Fancher could not see or hear, and had very little use for her hands, and during this period she developed, her friends said, extraordinary psychological powers which gave her second sight.

"Later she regained her normal faculties, and on her jubilee she chatted pleasantly and vivaciously with a reporter for *The Sun* about the plans for her golden jubilee, as she called it, and about how pleased she was that President Wilson had sent her a cordial letter in response to her invitation."

In those days back in 1865, with only a hopeless future in prospect, "surely in such a case, if in any," observes *The Sun*, euthanasia would offer an immediate solution of an otherwise hopeless problem." But—

"Not one person familiar with her history in these long years of invalidism will say that she lived in vain, that the world is not better for her broken existence, that her removal from earth half a century ago would have been in accord with sound public policy. If she did not produce shirt-waists, or poems, or world-shaking political theories, she did something not less admirable. She set an example of fortitude and cheerfulness in suffering that heartened and upheld many a weary man and woman, that salved many a bruised heart, and that put new strength in many a faltering victim of the accidents and tribulations of a world no amount of sociology can make easy for most of us.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

UNSUBDUED BY FIFTY YEARS OF PAIN.

Miss Mollie Fancher, who "put new strength in many a faltering victim of the accidents and tribulations of a world no amount of sociology can make easy for most of us."

"With those qualities that men look on as the rarest gifts of nature Miss Fancher was not notably endowed. Her virtues were of the homely, every-day order; not the kind romantic dreamers attribute to their ideals, but the sort wisdom seeks in the companions of a hard march. She possest the splendid curiosity that keeps interest alive; the warm affection that tends the lamp of friendship with ceaseless care; the fine spirit of boldness that forbids a sigh for what might have been and discovers the possibilities of true pleasure adverse circumstance hides. And from the narrow limits of her perpetual prison, from which no human power could liberate her, her spirit, untrammeled by the mischances that had subdued its frame, performed a work of highest import, to the real and lasting benefit of the thousands to whom her unaffected character made her a guide and counselor more helpful than the most eloquent of preachers or the most vigilant of moralists.

"There is no yardstick with which to measure the works of a good man. There is no statistical atlas in which this brave woman's contribution to the peace and happiness and comfort of her kind can be set down. Yet it was real, tho imponderable; genuine, tho not to be apprized in dollars and cents; worth while, tho beyond the purview of efficiency-experts; and the fruits of her life refute with overwhelming force the theories of those who set themselves up to correct the illimitable mysteries of nature by the intrusion of their finite minds."

The New York *World* declares with its contemporary that "it is given to few persons to exercise a greater spiritual influence than emanated from the cell, so to say, of this humble apostle of shut-in philosophy."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANOTHER "PROTESTANT" MOVEMENT

A MOVEMENT OF PROTEST is said to be afoot in the Episcopalian fold to offset what is discerned as a "tendency toward Rome." To *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), the organ of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Romeward manifestations are "nothing new," and the apprehensions now felt are declared to be only a "vindication" of the founders of the Reformed Episcopal Church. "Over forty years ago," this paper recalls, "a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a handful of clergymen, and a few laymen, who had vainly tried to stem the rising tide of sacerdotalism in the Protestant Episcopal Church, stept outside its boundaries." They were told there was "no Romeward tendency in their Church, and that all the 'fuss' they created was 'much ado about nothing.'" The seceders, however, went on their way, and set about a revision of the Prayer-Book to free it of all "Romanizing germs." According to *The Episcopal Recorder*, "these stalwarts pursued their course, absolutely convinced that the encroachments and innovations against which they protested were signs that the Church they loved was being corrupted by the introduction of a kind of Catholicism foreign to its genius, its institutions, and its laws, and that the hotbed of this corruption was in the Prayer-Book." The generation that scoffed at the seceders has passed away, but the new generation, so *The Recorder* charges, "began, so far as sacerdotalism is concerned, where their fathers left off," adding:

"The old simple but dignified service which our founders left the Protestant Episcopal Church to retain is unknown to the present generation of that Church. But all this time these Romanizing germs have been working, and have produced what we see in Fond du Lac and other places, where the desire seems to be to get as near to Rome as possible, without actually swallowing the Papacy—or would it not be nearer the truth to say, without being actually swallowed by the Roman Church?"

But even "a generation that knows not the simpler ways the Reformed Episcopal Church was started to maintain," balks at the new developments, we are told:

"A league has, therefore, been formed, which looks toward a nation-wide movement to offset the 'attacks of innovators' and those 'High Churchmen' whose object seems to be 'the introduction of a kind of Catholicism foreign to its genius, its institutions, and its laws, into the Protestant Episcopal Church.' This sounds like forty years ago, and we venture with all courtesy to suggest to these 'Reformed Episcopalians' in the Protestant Episcopal Church that it will be necessary to do more than 'offset' innovations. They must be rooted out, because they are not now being introduced, but have been introduced—in fact, were introduced more than a generation ago, tho the meaning of their presence does not seem to have been seen by many. Anyhow, a vigorous protest is to be made."

Meetings have been held in Philadelphia and in New York, we are told, whose report runs in part as follows:

"Among the Protestant Episcopal clergy of the Diocese of Pennsylvania there is a definite movement toward affirming the Protestant character of their Church. About two weeks ago a group of clergymen met in the parish-house of the Church of the Holy Trinity to discuss the condition of affairs in the Church, and to consider ways and means for meeting the repeated attacks which recently were made upon the Church by those who have had as their aim and object the introduction of a kind of Catholicism foreign to its genius, its institutions, and its laws, into the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"At the instance of these clergymen, a meeting was held later in St. Stephen's Parish-House, attended by some forty clergymen of the diocese. At this meeting, four delegates were appointed to meet in New York City with delegates from eight other dioceses. On Monday, January 31, these clergymen, together with a number of others who had been invited, met again to listen to the report of the delegates.

"At the meeting in New York it was decided to take immediate steps toward the formation of a permanent organization having as its object the maintenance and extension of the principles of New-Testament Christianity. A formal statement will be drawn up shortly, and after this will be commenced the serious work of defending the Protestant Episcopal Church."

To *The Recorder* this is a case of history repeating itself, and it sees "but one way in which the 'attacks of innovators' can be adequately met and the 'principles of New-Testament Christianity' be maintained":

"That is a complete revision of both the Prayer-Book and standards of the Protestant Episcopal Church, until they accord with the 'principles of New-Testament Christianity.' The Prayer-Book is, we fear, far more frequently in the hands of the people than the New Testament, and so its teaching has largely overlaid the teachings of the New Testament. Any and all reforms short of this will prove inadequate and necessitate the fighting of the same battle over again. We have little hope of such a reform being accomplished when a bishop tells us, in his blindness, that Protestantism 'was a protest against the supernatural. God is supernatural authority, and in the end God has to go.' We do not hesitate to say that this is arrant nonsense, and displays an ignorance which is absolutely astounding and unpardonable in a Protestant Episcopal bishop."

CHURCH-HARMONY IN ENGLAND

THE ECHOES of the "Kikuyu" controversy in the Church of England over the admission to the sacraments of clergy outside the succession of apostolic ordination have scarcely died away when word comes of a remarkable religious service held in England. "For those who know something of the cleavage which existed in English Church circles in *ante-bellum* days," says *The Christian Work* (New York), this service "will possess considerable significance and interest." We read:

"Here in America, where religious differences are not so pronounced, it is difficult to appreciate proportionately the transformation of opinion necessary to admit of such a service being held. But a few years ago, and the whole thing would not have been possible. It was held in the county of Kent, and all the denominations of Rochester and Chatham assembled in the Town Hall of the latter city for prayer for God's blessing upon the Motherland. It was quite unique in the history of the towns mentioned. The idea of holding such a meeting originated with the Dean of Rochester, who invited the clergy and ministers to meet him at the Deanery, and at that gathering, after a full and frank discussion of all that the carrying-out of the Dean's suggestion would signify and imply, it was unanimously agreed to hold the meeting in Chatham Town Hall. . . . On the platform Anglican clergymen and non-conformist ministers stood side by side. All denominational differences and distinctions were obliterated and forgotten. The Dean conducted the service. The order of service was as follows:

Hymn—"O God, our help in ages past.'
Apostles' Creed and Lord's Prayer, recited by the congregation.
Confession of National Sins—Archdeacon of Rochester.
Lesson, Isaiah 40.—Rev. J. D. Paull (Wesleyan).
Hymn—"Our Blest Redeemer."
Short Devotional Address—The Dean.
Prayers for—
(1) Those in Authority—Rev. J. Kingdon (Congregationalist).
(2) Our Soldiers and Sailors—Rev. H. F. Gower (Baptist).
(3) Sick and wounded, and those who minister to them—Rev. E. Shepherd (Primitive Methodist).
Hymn—"Lord God of Hosts."
Brief Devotional Address—Rev. G. A. Miller (Baptist).
Prayers for—
(1) Those in anxiety and sorrow—Canon Robins.
(2) The Nation—Rev. Dr. Burr (Rector of Chatham).
(3) Peace, and the Extension of Christ's Kingdom—Rev. H. A. Hicken (Vicar of St. Peter's, Rochester).
Hymn—"Through the night of doubt and sorrow."
Thanksgiving and Benediction—The Dean.
National Anthem.

"It is impossible to contemplate such service as this without feeling convinced that a new spirit is taking possession of the hearts of the people of England, and that the war, terrible and hateful as it is, is working a tremendous change in the conditions and relationships of religious life in the British Isles."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUTLINE-FOR-DEBATE

Preparedness is the subject of political discussion and the topic of conversation everywhere, and it will continue to fill the public mind for many months to come. One of the most effective ways of getting a clear view of all the ramifications of a subject is to "brief" it. We believe the following debate, prepared by an expert, will interest our great body of subscribers, and will prove valuable to the vast army of pupils who are studying THE LITERARY DIGEST *as a text in their classrooms. The general plan of this outline is in harmony with the policy of* THE DIGEST *to give both sides of great questions without expressing any editorial opinion of its own.*

BRIEF FOR DISCUSSION ON PREPAREDNESS

AFFIRMATIVE

I. PREPAREDNESS IS NECESSARY.
- (A) War is probable.
  - (1) We are now having serious trouble with England over trade- and ocean-rights.
    - (a) American-owned vessels have been seized by Great Britain.
  - (2) We are on the verge of a diplomatic break with Germany and Austria.
    - (a) These countries will not abandon their submarine warfare.
    - (b) We have aroused their enmity by exporting war-munitions to the Allies.
  - (3) We have set ourselves up as the guardians of international law.
    - (a) *Ancona*, *Lusitania*, and *Persia* cases.
  - (4) We are usurping the trade of nations that are now engaged in a world-war over the question of trade.
  - (5) We must be prepared to defend the Monroe Doctrine against:
    - (a) European nations.
      - (i) Germany and other countries have large trade-interests in South America.
    - (b) Japan.
      - (i) The Magdalena Bay incident.
      - (ii) The enormous settlements in California and South America.
  - (6) We are having serious trouble with Mexico, which may lead to intervention.
  - (7) The guardianship of the Panama Canal may prove a source of danger.
- (B) We are at present not properly protected.
  - (1) Our Navy is inadequate.
    - (a) It is not large enough to protect our enormous coast-line.
      - (i) Report of Naval Board, 1903.
      - (ii) Admiral Fletcher's report, 1916.
      - (iii) Testimony of naval experts before Naval Committee, printed in Representative Gardner's Manual.
    - (b) The guardianship of the Panama Canal necessitates an increased Navy.
    - (c) Our ships are not equipped with sufficient men.
      - (i) Testimony of Admiral Badger before Naval Committee, printed in Representative Gardner's Manual.
  - (2) Our coast-defenses are inadequate.
    - (a) Our fort-guns are smaller than those on foreign war-ships.
      - (i) Our biggest guns are but 12-inch guns, while modern dreadnoughts carry 16-inch guns.
    - (b) Our fortifications are not provided with sufficient ammunition.
      - (i) Testimony of General Weaver, printed in Representative Gardner's Manual.
    - (c) We have not a sufficient number of coast-forts.
      - (i) Report of Admiral Fletcher, 1916.
  - (3) Our Army is inadequate.
    - (a) Our Army is too small for the territory it has to protect.
      - (i) Report of War Department, 1916.
    - (b) We have no efficient Army reserve force.
      - (i) Report of War College, December, 1915.
    - (c) Our Army is not properly equipped.
      - (i) Reports of Generals Wood and Wetherspoon, printed in Representative Gardner's Manual.

II. PREPAREDNESS IS PRACTICABLE.
- (A) The country is almost a unit in its demands for increased armaments.
  - (1) Both Democrats and Republicans in favor.
- (B) Our resources are unlimited.
- (C) Any plan that Congress may adopt can be put into successful operation.
  - (1) Six plans have already been proposed:
    - (a) The Wilson plan.
    - (b) The War-College plan.
    - (c) The plan of Senator Chamberlain.
    - (d) The Roosevelt plan.
    - (e) The Regular-Army plan.
    - (f) The National-Guard plan.

III. PREPAREDNESS IS DESIRABLE.
- (A) It will insure peace.
  - (1) Our strength will be a warning to our enemies.
- (B) It will promote prosperity.
  - (1) Our commerce will be protected on the seas.
- (C) It will cause peace-proposals of the United States to meet with the respect of European nations.
  - (1) These nations will realize that we make peace-proposals because we are sincere and not because we are inefficient.

NEGATIVE

I. PREPAREDNESS IS UNNECESSARY.
- (A) War is improbable.
  - (1) There is no reason for war.
    - (a) All our differences can be settled by diplomacy.
      - (i) *Hocking* case.
    - (b) Pan-Americanism will insure a universal respect for the Monroe Doctrine.
  - (2) We have no entangling alliances.
  - (3) The strongest nations of the world are bankrupt.
    - (a) The foremost nations of the world are compelled to borrow from the United States.
  - (4) Attack is improbable.
    - (a) The United States is geographically isolated from the rest of the world.
    - (b) An enemy's ships would find it impossible to secure supplies so far from their base.
- (B) Our present armaments are sufficient for our needs.
  - (1) We have a Navy strong enough to meet the best fleet an enemy could send to our shores.
    - (a) Testimony of Admiral Blue before Naval Committee, February 8, 1916.
  - (2) Our Army is adequate for our needs.
    - (a) Mexico, Philippine Islands.
  - (3) Our coast-defenses are adequate.
    - (a) We are at present fortifying points that hitherto were unfortified.
      - (i) Rockaway.
    - (b) We are building 16-inch guns for use in our forts.
    - (c) The present war has shown the impossibility of capturing coast-forts.
      - (i) The Dardanelles.
    - (d) Testimony of General Miles before Senate Committee, February 8, 1916.
  - (4) We are able to manufacture more war-munitions than any great enemy could transport.
    - (a) We are exporting a tremendous supply to the Allies.

(*Continued on page* 510)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

II. Preparedness is Impracticable.
(A) The cost would be enormous and would impose a needless burden of taxation upon the people of the United States.
(a) We already spend more for defense than any other country.
(i) Comparison of budgets.
(B) The sentiment of the people is against any plan of enforced preparedness.
(C) We would be unable to procure men to give up their occupations for military training where there is no clearly defined need.
(D) No proper mode of providing the money necessary for preparedness has yet been proposed.
(E) All the plans for military and naval increase are faulty.

III. Preparedness is Undesirable.
(A) It would cause us to lose an excellent opportunity for securing universal peace.
(1) If the United States should increase its armaments and then make proposals to other nations to disarm, it would cause these nations to suspect our motives.
(B) It would antagonize other nations and start an enormous building-contest.
(1) Other nations would be compelled to increase their armaments to preserve a balance of power.
(C) The money necessary to provide further preparedness could be used in better projects.
(1) It could be used to establish a permanent world-peace.
(D) It would provoke war.
(1) Other nations would fear that this sudden increase in our military and naval strength would prove detrimental to them, and they would attack us before we got too strong.
(E) Industrial progress is better than military preparedness.
(F) It would result in militarism.

GENERAL REFERENCES

"Defenseless America"—Hudson Maxim.
Report of Naval Board, 1903.
Report of Admiral Fletcher, Jan., 1916.
Report of Major-General Wood, Jan., 1916.
Report of War Department, Dec., 1915.
Testimony of Naval and Military Officers in House of Representatives, contained in Representative Gardner's Manual.
Congressional Record.
Reader's Guide.

"Literary Digest" References.

Vol. 49, Dec. 5, 1914, p. 1107.
Vol. 49, Dec. 19, 1914, pp. 1205–7.
Vol. 49, Dec. 26, 1914, pp. 1267–8.
Vol. 50, Jan. 23, 1915, pp. 137–8.
Vol. 50, June 5, 1915, pp. 1314–16.
Vol. 50, June 26, 1915, pp. 1529–30.
Vol. 51, Aug. 7, 1915, pp. 236–7.
Vol. 51, Sept. 11, 1915, pp. 527–8.
Vol. 51, Nov. 20, 1915, pp. 1143–5, 1162–63.
Vol. 51, Nov. 27, 1915, pp. 1207–9, 1209–10, 1211, 1213–14.
Vol. 51, Dec. 4, 1915, pp. 1267–68.
Vol. 51, Dec. 11, 1915, pp. 1333–36.
Vol. 51, Dec. 18, 1915, pp. 1411–14.
Vol. 51, Dec. 25, 1915, pp. 1459–61, 1462, 1463–64, 1467–69.
Vol. 52, Jan. 1, 1916, pp. 6–7, 11–12.
Vol. 52, Jan. 8, 1916, pp. 51–53, 53–54, 55–56, 58–59, 60.
Vol. 52, Jan. 15, 1916, pp. 101–103.
Vol. 52, Jan. 22, 1916, pp. 157–158, 161–163, 165–168.
Vol. 52, Jan. 29, 1916, pp. 213–16, 219–20.
Vol. 52, Feb. 5, 1916, pp. 269–70.

CURRENT POETRY

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS seems to be returning to the eloquent colloquialism of his youth. Gilbert K. Chesterton has called him the greatest living poet, and few critics can satisfactorily dispute this statement. But some of his later work has been obscure; some has been grossly realistic. To the February issue of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* he contributes nine poems which show that his magic has never really left him. They are so charmingly naive and whimsical as to recall to the reader's mind "The Fiddler of Dooney" and "The Lake Isle of Innisfree," and yet there is real Celtic glamor about them, and they are uttered passionately, as the truest poetry always is. The magazine which prints them performs a real service to literature. In the first of the two that we have selected for quotation, we desire to call attention especially to the delightful irony of the allusion to the painter in the first stanza, and to the melancholy beauty of the last stanza.

THERE IS A QUEEN IN CHINA

By William Butler Yeats

There is a queen in China—or maybe it's in Spain—
And, birthdays and holidays, such praises can be heard
Of her unblemished lineaments, a whiteness with no stain,
That she might be that sprightly girl who had married with a bird;
And there's a score of duchesses, surpassing womankind,
Or who have found a painter to make them so for pay
And smooth out stain and blemish with the elegance of his mind:
I knew a phenix in my youth, so let them have their day.

The young men every night applaud their Gaby's laughing eye,
And Ruth St. Denis had more charm altho she had poor luck;
From nineteen hundred nine or ten Pavlova's had the cry,
And there's a player in the States who gathers up her cloak
And flings herself out of the room, when Juliet would be bride,
With all a woman's passion, a child's imperious way;
And there are—but no matter if there are scores beside:
I knew a phenix in my youth, so let them have their day.

There's Margaret and Marjorie and Dorothy and Nan,
A Daphne and a Mary who live in privacy;
One's had her fill of lovers, another's had but one;
Another boasts, "I pick and choose, and have but two or three."
If head and limb have beauty and the instep's high and light
They can spread out what sail they please for all I have to say,
Be but the breakers of men's hearts or engines of delight:
I knew a phenix in my youth, so let them have their day.

There'll be that crowd to make men wild through all the centuries,
And maybe there'll be some young belle walk out to make men wild
Who is my beauty's equal, tho that my heart denies;
But not the exact likeness, the simplicity of a child,

First "aides" to the physician

The Doctor's Confidence

No more gratifying testimony of Franco-American Quality has ever been given than the confidence which is universally bestowed by the medical profession upon our Broths for Invalids and Children.

Franco-American Broths for Invalids and Children

possess more than "nourishment;" more than "purity;" more than "thoroughness in cooking." It is by their scientific adaptation to the special needs of the sick and the young that they have won their "exclusive" reputation. They are regular in strength and flavor. They are made with very little seasoning and can be retained by the most delicate stomach. They are so delicious that they appeal to the most capricious appetite; so splendidly nourishing that physicians and mothers find them invaluable.

May be taken hot or cold
Require no preparation
Beef Broth Chicken Broth Mutton Broth
Fifteen cents the half pint
Sold by leading grocers

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And that proud look as tho she had gazed into the burning sun,
And all the shapely body no tittle gone astray,
I mourn for that most lovely thing: and yet God's will be done:
I knew a phenix in my youth, so let them have their day.

And here is a really great epigram. In spirit, but not in method, it is akin to Walter De La Mare's "Once There Was a Most Beautiful Lady."

MEMORY

BY WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

One had a lovely face,
And two or three had charm.
But charm and face were in vain,
Because the mountain grass
Can not but keep the form
Where the mountain hare has lain.

Greece's peculiar position in this war, with a Government pro-German in sentiment and a large popular party strongly attached to the cause of the Allies, has been the cause of much editorial discussion, and naturally it has also attracted the attention of the poets. From a Canadian writer it has drawn this impassioned appeal, an excellent example of the argumentative use of verse. The poem appeared in the Ottawa *Free Press*.

LINES TO GREECE

BY T. A. BROWNE

Hellas to Eastward flames the war apace,
Along the hills of Macedon and Thrace,
Time marches onward, hand in hand with Fate.
Awake! awake! ere yet it be too late.

Hellas, arise; Thou wert not wont to lie
Prone, while the conflict lightened in thy sky.
Land of the Muse, if memory thee inspires,
Wake, and with freedom strike as did thy sires.

The monuments that mount thy marble peaks
Surely from these some voice heroic speaks.
Thy place is in the vanguard of the free,
And comrade of the Turk thou canst not be.

Around thee, Greece, the tide of battle swells
From Servia southward to the Dardanelles,
While from the Rhine the Siren thee beguiles,
Brooding meanwhile enslavement of thine isles.

The Bulgar thunders on thy hilly flanks,
The Turk, Hun bought, arrays his crimsoned ranks,
And, fresh from slaughter where Armenia cowers,
Lifts praise to Allah as on thee he lowers.

Joyous the memory of thy ancient power,
Golden thy lyrics and thy martial dower,
Proud was thy form when Greatness thee attired,
When Homer sang and Phidias inspired.

Hast thou forgotten one of Saxon strain?
Canst thou remember Byron and refrain?
His was the voice that waked the God in thee,
And his the race that wrought to make thee free.

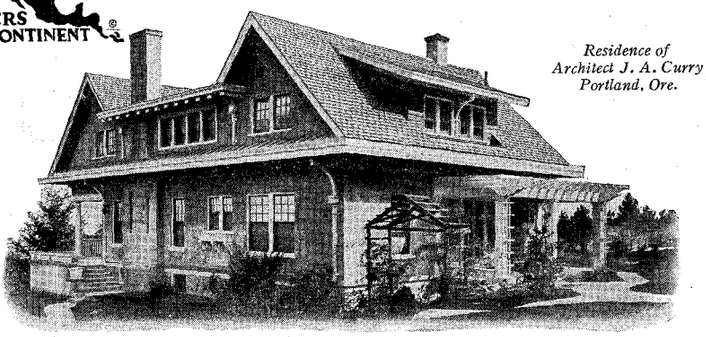
Remember still how wise Ulysses chose,
When from the deep the dulcet chant arose,
Now be thy soul, O Greece, with wisdom strong!
Reject not Orpheus for the Siren's song.

Where chooseth Greece while moves the dark intrigue?
Where Progress beckons or where despots league?
Each hour supine promotes oppression's goal,
Betrays mankind, and tarnishes thy soul.

The Century Magazine prints a poem which has to do with a more familiar and appealing aspect of Greece. The author

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE COVERS THE CONTINENT

Serves More People in More Ways than any Institution of its kind in the World



Residence of Architect J. A. Curry Portland, Ore.

A Shingle Roof that is a Protection—*not* a Risk

IF your neighbor's house took fire, would your roof save your home from possible destruction? Flying sparks and fire brands are a real menace. Safety and economy argue for

JOHNS-MANVILLE Transite Asbestos Shingles

Fire-Proof and Everlasting

Made from two incombustible and indestructible materials —Asbestos fibre and Portland Cement. Can not burn or melt in the hottest fire, or warp, curl or split.

Outlast the building—afford positive fire and weather protection with the base rate of insurance—all at a cost little more than ordinary wood shingles—no higher than tile or slate, and with no cost of upkeep.

Supplied in a variety of shapes, sizes and colors to meet every artistic requirement. Your carpenter, roofer or slater can lay them and your continued satisfaction is definitely assured by

J-M Roofing Responsibility

We offer you the privilege of registering your J-M Roofing with us. When you do so, you say, "Here is my roofing—look after it for me." This is precisely what we will do and are doing, to make sure of your and every J-M Roofing user's continuous satisfaction.

J-M Roofings Include a Roofing for Every Purpose

J-M Asbestos Built-Up for flat roofs—J-M Asbestos Ready Roofing for sloping surfaces—J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles, as described above, and J-M Regal, the best rubber-type roofing. Write us your requirements and we will be glad to help you find the right roofing. Address your inquiry to the Roofing Service Department of the nearest J-M Branch.

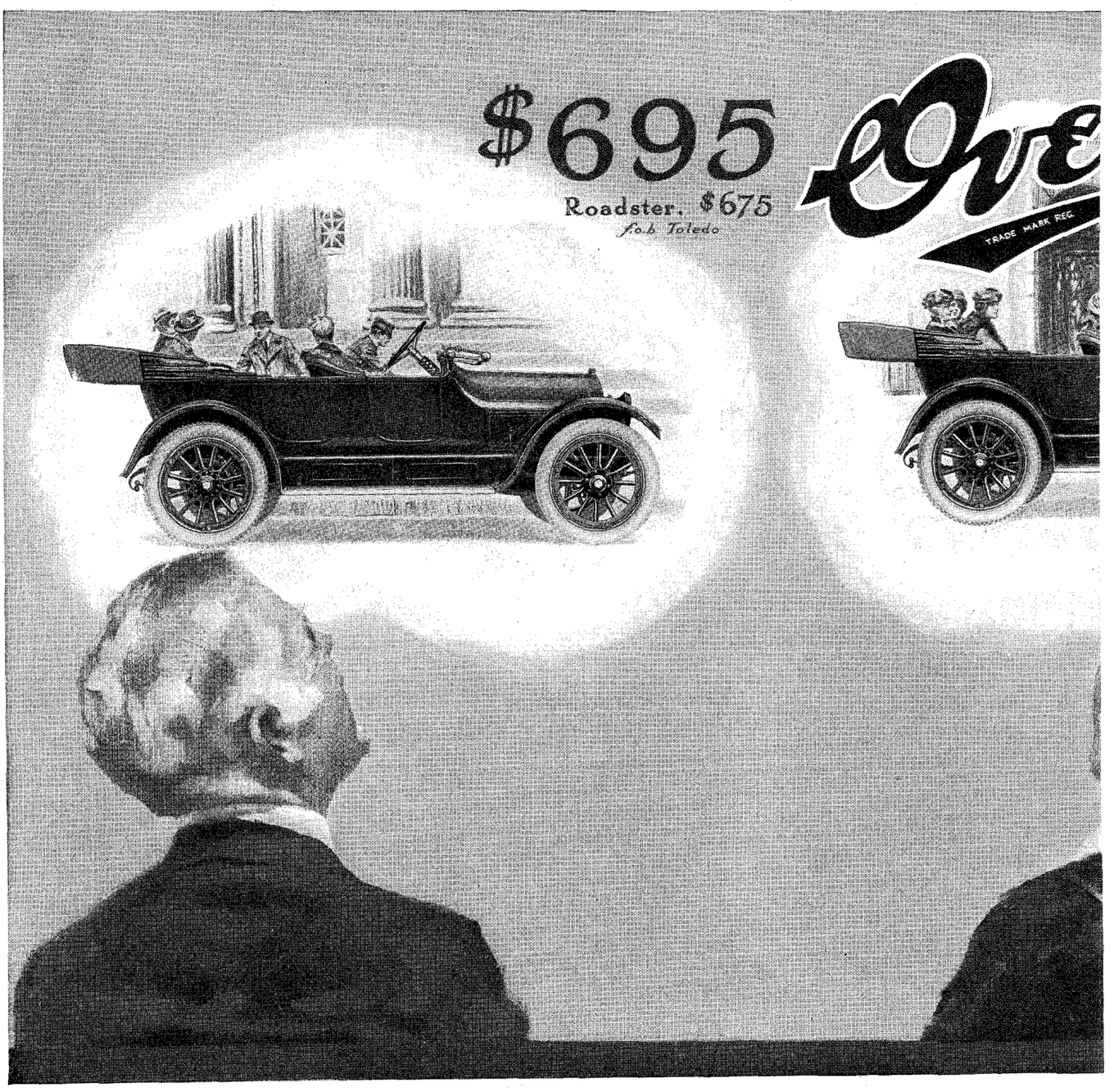
J-M Asbestos Roofings are examined, approved, classified and labelled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Akron, Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Duluth, Galveston, Houghton, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Nashville, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Rochester, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Syracuse, Toledo, Tulsa, Washington, Wilkes-Barre, Youngstown

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



How You Can Use It

And now you can have the big, comfortable, beautiful family car—

The thirty-five horsepower Overland—

The economical means to a bigger, broader, healthier, happier, family life—

For $695.

And though the price has been reduced the car is improved.

It has the very latest en bloc type motor with a smooth flow of abundant power and an exceptionally fast "pick-up."

Here is the car (with improvements) which has outsold, virtually two for one, any other car with a wheelbase of more than 100 inches.

Here is the value—now even greater—which has steadily dominated the automobile market for the last eight months.

How Sh

Here is th
record of un
more than 60,(
the hands of o

Never befo
so well founde
sive a popular
which car to b

Time after
of one product

35 horsepower en bloc motor
106-inch wheelbase

Two-unit electric lighting and starting system
Electrical control buttons on steering column

The Willys-Overla

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ı Use It

a performance
magnitude—
r day service in

purchaser had
atic, so conclu-
ct to tell him

the completion
n we have en-

larged our capacity, bought material for a bigger output and set a new and supreme standard of value.

And invariably there has followed a long period during which even the larger output has fallen thousands of cars short of satisfying the demand.

This time the value is greater by far than ever before.

How They Can Use It

We know that the price for this model will never be lower.

But we cannot guarantee that it will not be higher for we are in the midst of a strong advance in the prices of materials.

Now is the time to order your car either for immediate or later delivery.

See the Overland dealer at once and make your arrangements now.

pany, Toledo, Ohio

Four-inch tires
Demountable rims; one extra

Soft divan upholstery
One-man top; top cover

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If you could look at the spark plugs in *all* the new motors as they leave their makers' shops you would find four Champions to one of any and all other kinds.

The men who build Fords, Overlands, Studebakers, Maxwells, and over eighty-five others, equip their motors with Champions —*to get results* which their tests show that Champions alone will give.

There is a Champion Spark Plug designed to get results in your motor—better results than you can get with any other plug—or it wouldn't be branded "Champion."

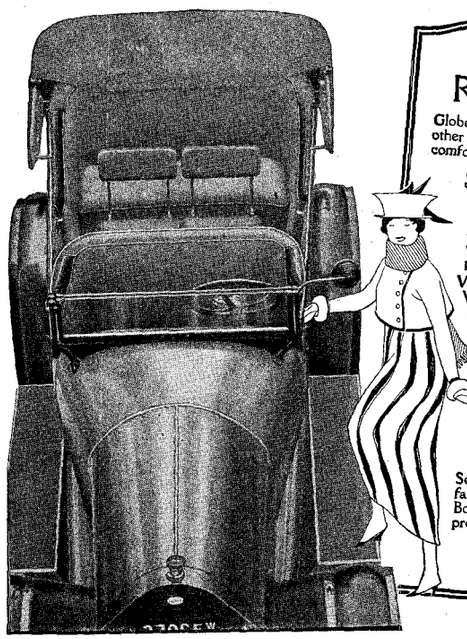
Your dealer knows which plug to sell you when you tell him what car it's for.

Look for the name Champion *on the porcelain*—not merely on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company 204 Avondale Ave. Toledo, Ohio

FIT YOURSELF FOR LEADERSHIP
HOW TO DEVELOP POWER AND PERSONALITY
By *Grenville Kleiser*. Shows you how to do this by developing your powers of voice, style, mind and body. *Cloth, $1.25 net. Postpaid $1.37.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.



Seat Cover Prices Reduced 25% to 50%

Globe Seat Covers cost 25% to 50% less than most other makes. Now add distinction, smartness and comfort to your car and save the upholstering.

$60 Seat Covers Now $30

—$32 covers for Overlands $16; $30 covers for Buicks $15; $40 covers for Hudsons $20—a few examples of Globe low prices. Compare them with highest priced makes and note the Globe perfect fit and quality.

We sell direct, thus you save middlemen's profit. We buy material in tremendous lots, secure the lowest prices and give you the benefit. Globe Seat Covers are guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Beauty—Luxury—Comfort

Every car should have them to save the upholstery, to hide worn, unsightly leather and to protect the clothes against soiling. They are easily cleaned—easily attached.

Write for Samples

Send name, model and year of car for 15 fabrics, our low prices and free Seat Cover Book. We send Globe Seat Covers on approval—you pay only if satisfied.

GLOBE SEAT COVER CO.,
32 Hamilton Ave. Racine, Wis.
World's Largest Exclusive Seat Cover Mfrs.

of these rich and melodious stanzas must have steeped his soul in Hellenic culture. It is difficult to say anything new on the theme which he has chosen, but he has, at any rate, said the old things in a new and charming way.

LEAVES FROM THE ANTHOLOGY

BY LEWIS PARKE CHAMBERLAYNE

The old book's magic seized me as I read;
I heard the waves sigh on the Syrian shore,
And on dark Heliodora's perfumed head
The myrtles bloomed once more,

As when, in Gadara, young life was sweet
To her the while she watched the shadows play
Along the marble floor, and at her feet
Young Meleager lay.

I heard his voice in soft hexameters,
Alternate fire and honey, fall and rise;
In limpid Doric spoke his love, and hers
Shone in her swimming eyes.

I saw the laughing lilies that he wreathed
With hyacinth to crown her kneeling there.
Oh, what intoxicating incense breathed
Her dusky, flower-wound hair!

"The flowers will fade," he whispered, "sere and brown,
Their petals drooping ere the day be done,
Yet wilt thou still, thy garland's lovelier crown,
Shine like the morning sun."

Again I hear the same soft voice outpour
Its anguish for the light of life now fled,
And see him heap the bier of Heliodore
With roses white and red.

Thyrsis I see at ease beneath the pine,
His dark head pillowed on his arms, asleep,
And yet the lad's herds stray not, and his kine
Another lad doth keep.

Sleep, Thyrsis, sleep, within thy shady nook,
Leaving thy goats to nibble 'mongst the rocks;
A skilfuller than thou wields now thy crook,
For Eros guards thy flocks.

I see the young girls, as in garments white
Along the mountainside in spring they ran
To greet the wood-nymphs at their morning rite
Within the cave of Pan.

It lies 'neath Corycus's sun-haunted hill;
Old Goat-foot loves it; there the wild vine grows
So thick it hides the entrance and the rill
That from the grotto flows.

There the midsummer honey-makers hum
Above the heather and the thyme, knee-deep,
Even through the noon, when all things else are dumb
Lest they disturb *his* sleep—

His, the luck-bringing Hermes' goat-shanked child,
Great Pan, who daily, when his pipes' shrill tune
No more delights him, seeks a summit wild,
And there sleeps all the noon.

Then fiercest burns the sun, the patient flocks
Crouch 'neath the tamarisk; scarce the lizard creeps
Along the wall. Above, on the sun-baked rocks,
Outstretched, the Arcadian sleeps.

And while his pipes lie silent by his side,
Brown summer for a moment holds her breath,
The breezes droop, the dry-flies hush, the tide
Scarce laps the cliff beneath.

Often, men say, some shepherd on the hills,
Hearing a sudden, wild, unearthly cry
Ring from the mountains, that his heart's blood chills,
Knows he has come too nigh.

The weird, far spot no mortal foot has trod,
And flees, nor dares once backward turn his eyes:
Behind him roars the goat-laugh of the god,
And mocks him as he flies.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

EXPLODING A MINE

THE official report, covering twenty-four hours of the activities of miles of men, gave it slight mention:

"*. . . a mine was successfully exploded under a section of the enemy's trench. . . .*"

Barely a line of type, and all the notice that days of arduous, dangerous, stubborn endeavor would receive. The entire concentrated ingenuity of one of his Majesty's subalterns went into that mine, and with it the labors of a score of men, all of whom faced death every moment that they worked, either down there in the dark, wet, restricted tunnel, or manning the pump at the mine-head within good target-practise distance of German guns. It was the first job of any importance that the young Subaltern had had all to himself, Boyd Cable tells us, in his "Between the Lines" (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York), and it was his chance to make a creditable showing and to feel the glow of the creative artist unrestricted. Already he had selected his mine-head—a ramshackle shelter that stood out between the lines and would serve excellently as long as its use was not discovered. The point of attack whither the tunnel would worm its way, to wreak sudden death on unsuspecting German youths, had, of course, been decided upon long before orders came from headquarters. Came then the digging, in the dark of night, in stiff clay that came out well and left a smooth wall behind. But below the surface many things were met to drive an ambitious and earnest young sapper to despair: water that had to be pumped when there were no pumps, oozy walls that sagged, sudden weak spots or dips in the surface overhead that brought panicky cave-ins, any of which might be sufficient warning to the Germans. But at last, after days of this sort of thing, came the moment of first exultation, when dimly the stamp of the unsuspecting victims could be heard above them, and it was time to lay in the explosive charge and connect up the wires. Exultation?—somewhat modified by other emotions, as we read:

Somehow, now that the whole thing was finished and ready, he felt a pang of reluctance to destroy it and so fulfil its destiny. As he crawled along, he noted each little bit of shoring-up and supporting planks, each rise and fall in the floor, each twist and angle in the direction, and recalled the infinite labor of certain sections, his glows of satisfaction at the speed of progress at the easy bits, his impatience at the slow and difficult portions. It seemed as if he had been building that tunnel for half a lifetime, had hardly ever done anything else but build it or think about building it. And now, to-morrow it was all to be destroyed. He recalled with a thrill of boyish pleasure the word of praise from the Corporal—a far greater pleasure, by the way, than he had derived from the

Service
WORM DRIVE
Motor Trucks Give the Best Service

1—1½—2—3½—5 Ton Models

Service Trucks are built especially for hard, steady wear—to stand up under full capacity loads and travel all roads. Service construction is the best that thoroughly experienced motor truck engineers, modern equipment and ample factory facilities can produce.

Our five years practical experience in building motor trucks exclusively enables us to produce a truck that will stand the test of time, in actual use and under all conditions.

Each unit in Service Trucks is Standardized—the best made. Buda Motor—Timken-David Brown Worm Drive Rear Axle—Timken Roller Bearings—Semi-elliptic, Silico-Manganese Steel Springs—Pressed Steel, Heat Treated, Flexible Frame—Stromberg Carburetor—Eisemann Magneto—Long's Radiator—Brown-Lipe Transmission—Ross Steering Gear, etc. In addition *every unit is oversized*—20 per cent above standard—giving more strength, more power and greater flexibility than needed.

The Service enables you to cover more territory, with heavier loads, faster and continuously without breakage or interruption—day and night at a minimum cost of maintenance. Over 60 per cent of our orders are from old customers who have used Service Trucks and know how efficient and reliable they are from personal use. They have found that big loads and long hauls mean a larger territory and more business—at less expense.

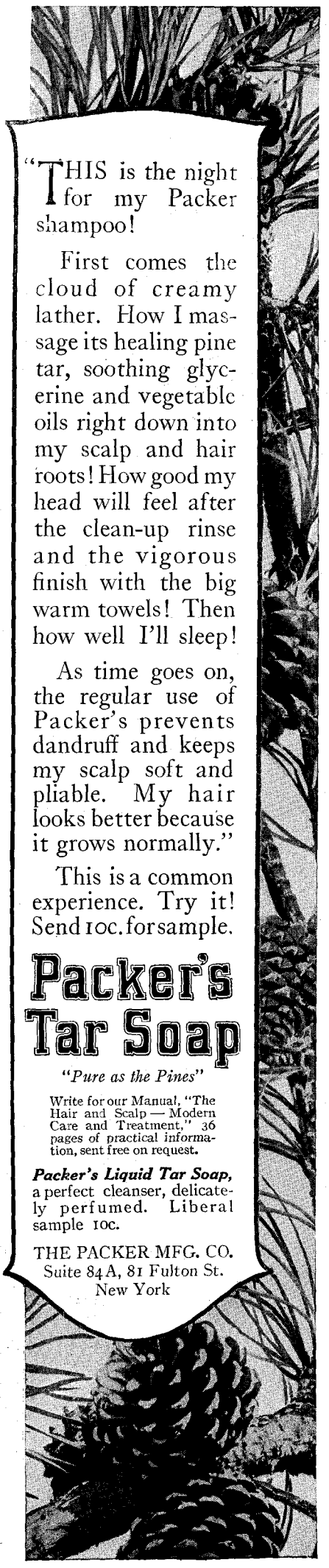
We make a complete line of Service Trucks to fill every commercial need, and furnish any type of body desired for any kind of haulage. When desired we build special bodies to order to meet special requirements.

Write for Service Manual

In five minutes this book will show where you can reduce hauling expense and how to do more business. It tells which type of truck is best for your business. It explains the full possibilities of Service Trucks for your business. Every executive who demands efficiency from every man, machine and method should get this *free* book and study it carefully. Copies will be mailed Free. Write for the "Service Manual" *now*.

Service Motor Truck Co.
111 Grand Street Wabash, Indiana
CHICAGO—2607 Michigan Ave. NEW YORK—228 West 58th St.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"THIS is the night for my Packer shampoo!

First comes the cloud of creamy lather. How I massage its healing pine tar, soothing glycerine and vegetable oils right down into my scalp and hair roots! How good my head will feel after the clean-up rinse and the vigorous finish with the big warm towels! Then how well I'll sleep!

As time goes on, the regular use of Packer's prevents dandruff and keeps my scalp soft and pliable. My hair looks better because it grows normally."

This is a common experience. Try it! Send 10c. for sample.

Packer's Tar Soap

"Pure as the Pines"

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp — Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information, sent free on request.

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, a perfect cleanser, delicately perfumed. Liberal sample 10c.

THE PACKER MFG. CO.
Suite 84A, 81 Fulton St.
New York

Great One's compliments—the praise of one artist to another, the recognition of good work done, by one who himself had helped in many good works and knew well of what he spoke. "She's done, sir," the Corporal had said. "And if I may say so, sir, she's a credit to you. A mighty tricky job, sir, and I've seen plenty with long years in the Service that would ha' been stumped at times. I'm glad to have had a hand in it wi' you, sir. And all the men feel the same way about it."

Ah, well! the Subaltern thought as he halted at the joint of the T-piece, none of them felt the same about it as he himself did. He squatted there a moment, listening to the drip of water that was the only sound. Suddenly his heart leapt; . . . was it the only sound? What was that other, if it could be called a sound? It was a sense rather, an indefinable blending of senses of hearing and feel and touch, a faint, barely perceptible "thump, thump," like the beat of a man's heart in his breast. He snapt off the light of his electric lamp and crouched breathless in the darkness, straining his ears to hear. He was soon satisfied. He had not lived these days past with the sound of digging in his ears by day and his dreams by night not to recognize the blows of a pick. There . . . they had stopt now; and in imagination he pictured the digger laying down the pick to shovel out the loosened earth. Then, after a pause, the measured "thump, thump," went on again.

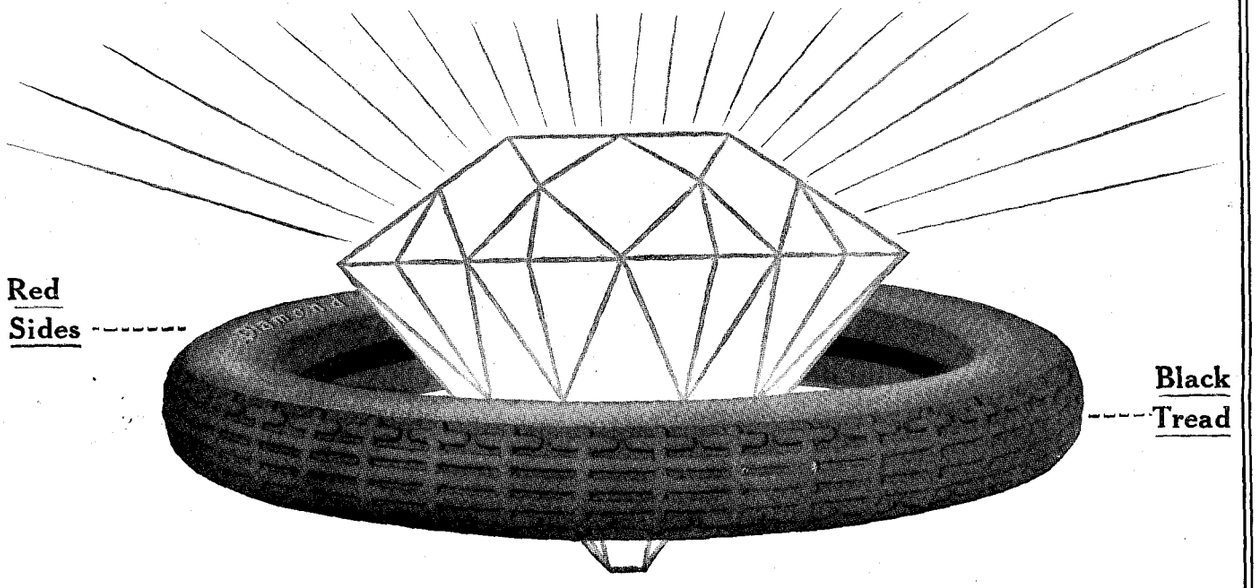
The momentary thought would perhaps be to rush out and turn on the electric current, exploding the mine at once. But that the Subaltern did not entertain, for he knew only too well that his little masterpiece of destruction was a small but fairly important factor in plans made back at headquarters, of which he knew not even the details. At all events, it was no part of his duty to go exploding expensive mines without warning to his superiors. A thousand details of the attack of which his mine was the signal had to be arranged first. What he did do was to hasten at all speed to make the facts known to the authorities, and then spend a feverish half-hour of waiting for orders. At last they came: to delay the firing of the mine until the ultimate moment possible. Swiftly he returned to his tunnel. While, unknown to him, field-telephone and telegraph burred and clacked up and down the front for miles on either side the news that the Subaltern's mine might go off at any moment and instructions to be prepared, he labored with what speed he could to obey that indefinite injunction—"the latest possible moment." We read:

It was near noon, and perhaps the workers would stop for a meal, which would give another hour for troops to be pushed up or whatever else the generals wanted time for. It might even be that a fall of their roof, an extra inflow of water to their working—any one of the scores of troubles that hamper and hinder underground mining—might stop the crawling advance of the German sappers for a day or two and allow the Subaltern's mine to play its appointed part at the appointed time of the grand attack.

But meantime the Subaltern took no chances. First he connected up a short switch which in the last extreme of haste would allow him with one touch of his finger to blow up his mine and himself with it. He buried or concealed the wires connecting the linked charges with the switch outside so as to have a chance of escape himself. He opened a portable telephone he had carried with him and joined up to the wire he had also carried in, and so was in touch with his Corporal and the world of the aboveground. All these things he did himself because there was no need to risk more than one man in case of a quick explosion. Then, his preparation complete, he sat down to wait and to listen to the thudding picks of the Germans. They were very near now, and with his ear to the wall the Subaltern could hear the shovels now as well as the picks.

He shut his lamp off after a last look at his switch, his revolver, and the glistening walls and mud-ooze floor of his tunnel, and sat still in the darkness. Once he whispered an answer into the telephone to his Corporal, and once he flicked his lamp on an instant to glance at the watch on his wrist. Then he crouched still and silent again. The thumping of his heart nearly drowned the thud of the picks; he was shivering with excitement, and his mouth grew dry and leathery. He felt a desire to smoke, and had his case out and a cigaret in his lips when it occurred to him that, when the Germans broke through, the smell of the smoke would tell them instantly that they were in an occupied working. He counted on a certain amount of delay and doubt on their part when their picks first pierced his wall, and he counted on that pause again to give him time to escape. So he put the cigaret away, and immediately was overwhelmed with a craving for it. He fought it for five minutes that seemed like five hours, and felt his desire grow tenfold with each minute. It nearly drove him to doing what all the risk, all the discomfort of his cramped position, all the danger, had not done—to creep out and fire the mine without waiting for that last instant when the picks would break through. It could make little difference, he argued to himself, in the movements of those above. What could five minutes more, or ten, or even fifteen, matter now? It might even be that he was endangering the success of the explosion by waiting, and it was perhaps wiser to crawl out at once and fire the mine—and he could safely light a cigaret then as soon as he was round the corner of the T. So he argued the matter out, fingering his cigaret-case and longing for the taste of the tobacco, and yet knowing in his inmost heart that he would not move, despite his arguments, until the first pick came through. He heard the strokes draw nearer and nearer, and now he held his breath and strained his eyes as each one was delivered. The instant he had waited for came in exactly the fashion he had expected—a t[illegible] thread of yellow light piercing [illegible] dark, a grunt of surprize from [illegible] pick-wielder at the lack of resistance to his stroke. All this was just what he had expected, had known would happen. The next stroke would show the digger that he was entering some hole. Then there would be cautious investigation, the sending back word to an officer, the slow and careful

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Ride now on the new "Velvet-Rubber" Diamond Tires

SINEWY, springy, and *strong* as the muscle-padded foot of the Greyhound. 'Clings to smooth and slippery pavements as the foot of a Fly clings to the ceiling when he ascends, on high-gear, for a better View of the Mountains.

This tough-textured, hard-wearing "VELVET" Rubber of 1916, *stretches* like a pure Rubber band over such small and sharp Obstacles on the road as might *puncture* the less elastic, and more brittle, texture of the usual Tire treads.

It thereby *absorbs* most of the small shocks, jars, and jolts, that not only tend to separate Treads from Fabric, in ordinary Tires, but that also cause an incessant minor *Vibration* beyond the capacity of Steel Springs to neutralize quickly enough.

Observe now, that this wonderfully resilient "VELVET" Rubber, used in all Diamond Tires today, is NOT offered as a mere Whimsy of Style, or to merely give a superficial "difference" in appearance.

• • •

IT is a new, and altogether *different, Kind of Rubber*, developed through much Research, from materials that give *most Flexibility*, and *most Response-to-Power*, in Tires, with a *minimum* of Friction for *maximum* Traction.

"VELVET" Rubber *can* be made by us in Black, Red, Grey, Brown, or Tan color, as the [illegible] *has nothing to do with the new Components.*

This is here mentioned so you may have fair warning of the superficial *Imitations* that are sure to follow.

Diamond Automobile Tires, *Diamond* Inner Tubes, and *Diamond* Bicycle Tires are now made of this Springy, Clingy, Elastic, and Shock-absorbing "VELVET"-Rubber alloy,—the treads of Diamond Automobile Tires being of BLACK, and their sides of RED Rubber.

But,—while this color-combination now distinguishes the *appearance* of Diamond Tires don't conclude that *all* Black-Treads, or *all* Red-Sided Tires, are of *Velvet* Rubber.

Because,—*any* ordinary Rubber can be *colored* to imitate the APPEARANCE of Diamond Treads, without in any sense imitating the *Texture*, Composition or Action, of the "*Velvet-Rubber*" in Diamond Tires.

• • •

RIDE on "VELVET-RUBBER" Diamond Tires, even *once*,—and you will find a *new* Satisfaction in motoring.—

—So Springy, Clingy, Soundless, and Vibration-absorbing are they,—with a *Mileage-increase* that is mighty comforting to the pocketbook.

Look now for *Black-Tread, Red-Side*, DIAMOND TIRES,—and compare their *moderate* "Fair-List" price with what you must pay for *ordinary* Tires as made by *other* responsible Makers.

DIAMOND RUBBER GOODS
Akron, Ohio

DIAMOND SQUEGEE (Non-Skid) Tires

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FEDERAL

Dominates Every District

The Federal dominates every district in which it operates.

Midst the hum and whirr of the busily producing factories,—The wholesale houses hauling their large consignments of goods,—From the hustling retail stores out into every outlying district,—In the service of progressive farmers,—And on big construction jobs,—the Federal is the Master of Each Particular Haulage Situation in which it serves.

With Federalized Transportation you will expand and dominate your territory, as far as the distribution of your goods is concerned.

Our traffic department has transportation data on the operation cost of a Federal in your business.

You owe it to yourself to investigate the Federalization of Your Proposition today.

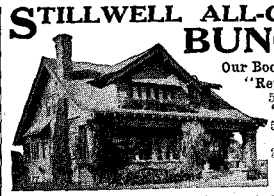
Federal Motor Truck Company
Detroit, Michigan

Worm Drive Exclusively—1½ Ton, 2 Ton, 3½ Ton Capacities.

HOW TO MAKE TOYS

Practical directions, with graphic diagrams showing how a great number of popular toys can be made. This book should be of great value to the man who wants to make toys for fun, but it will be of greater value to the man who wants to take advantage of the big market for toys in this country which has been cut off from the European manufacturers by the war. Only a few copies of this new book have been imported. Get one now before the limited edition is exhausted. *12mo, cloth. Illustrated with 58 photos and 178 line drawings. 50c; by mail 54c.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

STILLWELL ALL-CLIMATE BUNGALOWS



Our Books give Photos and Plans
"Representative Cal. Homes" 50, $2000 to $6000—Price 50c
"West Coast Bungalows" 51, $1000 to $2000—Price 50c
"Little Bungalows" 31, $300 to $1700—Price 25c
SPECIAL OFFER All 3 Books $1—Postpaid
E. W. Stillwell & Co., Architects, 420 Henne Bldg., Los Angeles

Samuel Coleridge Taylor MUSICIAN
His Life And Letters
Just Published

By W. C. BERWICK SAYERS. With an appendix listing his Compositions. This is the first authentic and complete life of the only composer of classic music to come from the colored races. His mother was an Englishwoman and his father a Sierra Leone Native. His life is one of fascination and unusual interest.

Many photos, over 300 pages, $2.25 net; by mail $2.37.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

These trade-mark criss-cross lines on every package
GLUTEN FLOUR DIET FOR DIABETICS
and cases of
Kidney and Liver Troubles, Rheumatism, Obesity
and ills arising from excess of Uric Acid
Rich in Protein. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For booklet or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

enlargement of the opening. And before that moment came the Subaltern would be down his tunnel, and outside, and pressing the switch.

Instead, with the next two blows of the pick the whole wall fell in, and the sapper found himself staring at a blaze of light, the silhouette of a German youth stark still with amazement, and behind the figure fifteen or twenty feet of the German gallery, running back to the trenches. His impulse to shoot on sight he restrained. It was apparent after all that the German did not see him crouching there in the dark, and, too, he felt a sudden qualm, as we read:

It wasn't fair, it wasn't sporting, it was too like shooting a sitting hare. And the man hadn't seen him even yet. Man? This was no man; a lad rather, a youth, a mere boy, with childish, wondering eyes, a smooth, oval chin, the mouth of a pretty girl. The Subaltern had a schoolboy brother hardly younger than this boy; and a quick vision rose of a German mother and sisters—no, he couldn't shoot; it would be murder; it—and then a quick start, an upward movement of the lamp, a sharp question, told him the boy had seen. The Subaltern spoke softly in fairly good German. "Run away, my boy. In an instant my mine will explode."

"Who is it? Who is there?" gasped the boy.

The Subaltern chuckled, and grinned wickedly. Swiftly he dropt the revolver, fumbled a moment, and pulled a coil of capped fuse from his pocket.

"It is the English," he said. "It is an English mine that I now explode," and, on the word, lit the fuse and flung it, fizzing and spitting a jet of sparks and smoke, toward the boy. The lad flinched back and half-turned to run, but the Subaltern saw him look round over his shoulder and twist back, saw the eyes glaring at the fiery thing in the mud, the dreadful resolve grow swiftly on the set young face, the teeth clamped on the resolve. He was going to dash for the fuse, to try to wrench it out, and, as he supposed, prevent the mine exploding. The Subaltern jerked up the revolver again. This would never do; the precious seconds were flying; at any moment another man might come. He would have saved this youngster if he could, but he could allow nothing to risk failure for his mine. "Get back," he said sharply. "Get back quickly, or I shall shoot."

But now what he had feared happened. A voice called, a scuffling footfall sounded in the German gallery, a dim figure pushed forward into the light beside the boy. The Subaltern saw that it was an officer, heard his angry oath in answer to the boy's quick words, his shout, "the light, fool—break it"; saw the clenched fist's vicious buffet in the boyish face and the quick grab at the electric bulb. The Subaltern's revolver-sights slid off the boy and hung an instant on the snarling face of the officer. . . . . .

In the confined space the roar of his heavy revolver rolled and thundered in reverberating echoes, the swirling powder-reek blinded him and stung in his nostrils; and as the smoke cleared he could see the boy scrambling back along his gallery and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the officer, sprawled face down across the earth-heap in the light of the fallen lamp.

Frantic, the Englishman stamped out the lamp and fled through the dark, back along his own gallery to give the warning. Once let the switch be prest and the Germans would be caught fairly—if it did not fail to go off. Horrible thought! As he stumbled drunkenly on, it seared his mind.

Suppose there was no response to his pressure on the switch; suppose there had been some silly mistake in making the connections; suppose the battery wouldn't work! . . . Perhaps he ought to have stayed back there and made the contact. A quick end if it worked right, and a last chance to refix it if it didn't; yes, he . . . but here was the light ahead. He shouted "Fire!" at the top of his voice, still hurrying on and half-cowering from the expected roar and shock of the explosion. Nothing happened. . . . He stumbled weakly out into the shaft, caught a glimpse of the Corporal's set face staring at the tunnel-mouth, and tried once more to call out "Fire!" But the Corporal was waiting for no word. He had already got that, had heard the Subaltern's first shouts roll down the tunnel; in fact, was waiting with a finger on the exploding switch for the moment the Subaltern should appear.

The finger moved steadily over as the Subaltern stumbled into sight—and the solid earth heaved convulsively, shuddered, and rocked and shook to the roaring blast of the explosion.

The shock and the rush of air from the tunnel-mouth caught the Subaltern, staggering to his knees, and flung him headlong. And as he picked himself up again the air darkened with whizzing clods and mud and dust and stones and dirt that rained down from the sky. Before the echoes of the explosion had died away, before the last fragments and débris had fallen, there came the sound of another roar, the bellowing thunder of the British guns throwing a storm of shell and shrapnel between the German supports and the ruined trench. That, and another sound, told the Subaltern that the full fruits of his work were to be fully reaped—the sound of the guns and of the full, deep-chested, roaring cheers of the British infantry as they swarmed from their trenches and rushed to occupy the crater of the explosion.

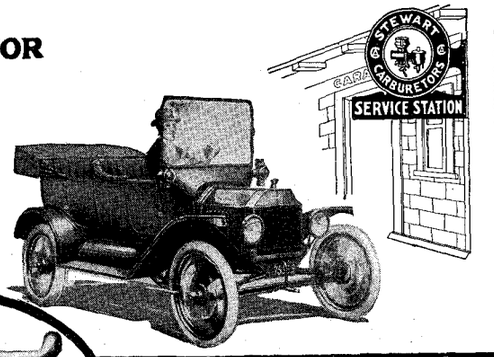
The crater of a successfully exploded mine is not a pretty thing to look at, especially when you have the reflection that it is you who are directly responsible for this havoc of flesh and gear and mud. So the Subaltern's men, who had worked with him in the gallery, were justly startled to see him coming back from a visit to the crater that evening with the cheeriest of expressions on his countenance. "E's a bloomin' little butcher, is that Lefftenant of ours," was the Corporal's verdict. "Fair pleased, 'e was." But he was a trifle unjust in his admiration. We are told the secret:

What had brought the Subaltern back with such a cheerful air was not the sight of his work, not the grim picture of the smashed trenches. It was an encounter he had had with a little group of German prisoners, the recognizing among them of a dirty, mud-stained blue shirt with sleeves

STEWART CARBURETOR for Ford Cars

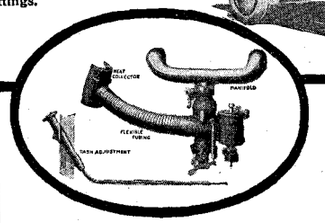
$15.00

COMPLETE
Outfit includes *Stewart Carburetor*, Special Aluminum Manifold, Dash adjustment, Hot air connections and all fittings.



The sign of the Stewart Service Station —watch for it

There are special STEWART Installations for the most prominent cars.



Add this *new*

Easy Starting, Economy and Flexibility to your Ford car—

Don't Wait—

Now is the time to install the Stewart Carburetor on your Ford.

On these cold winter mornings it will make your car unusually easy starting—no need to prime the cylinders or heat them with warm water—the Stewart will do the work—and ***quickly.***

It will add a new ***flexibility*** and ***increased power*** to the motor—and ***economy*** great enough to soon save the low cost of installing.

Spring will soon be here. You will be getting your car in shape for the enjoyment of the season's motoring. By installing the Stewart ***now*** you can enjoy the advantages of your car ***earlier*** this year, and be free from all carburetion troubles. It will put a new life into your Ford that you could not otherwise enjoy.

The Stewart Carburetor is standard equipment on many of the world's most noted cars, both in America and abroad.

The Special Stewart Installation for Ford cars is identical in design and workmanship to the Stewart models used on larger and higher priced cars, of which over 100,000 will be built in 1916.

One concern, owners of a Stewart equipped Ford, write us:

"Testimonials are easily gotten, and for that reason are not worth much, but we must say that its performance has been most excellent in every respect, considering the fact that it has been very cold here, and that the car has started very easily mornings in a cold garage. So satisfactory this performance has been that our Mr.——desires a Stewart to be placed on his——eight cylinder car.

Other users are writing us this way every day. So would you.

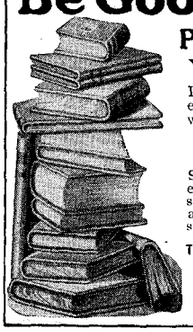
It takes only an hour to install it on your car. The installation comes complete with new design intake manifold, carburetor, dash adjustment, and all fittings as illustrated. Price, $15.00.

Name and address of nearest dealer upon request. Descriptive literature ready. Ask for Booklet B 3.

DETROIT LUBRICATOR COMPANY
DETROIT, U.S.A.

Be Good to your Books

Protect them with a "Gunn"

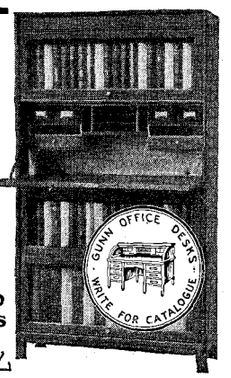


YOU can start with one book section with top and base, at small cost, and add to it as you get more books. Doors are removable and non-binding; no ugly iron bands; easy to set up or take apart; practically dust-proof; superb workmanship.

Gunn Sectional Bookcases were awarded the Gold Medal (highest award) at the Panama-Pacific Industrial Exposition.

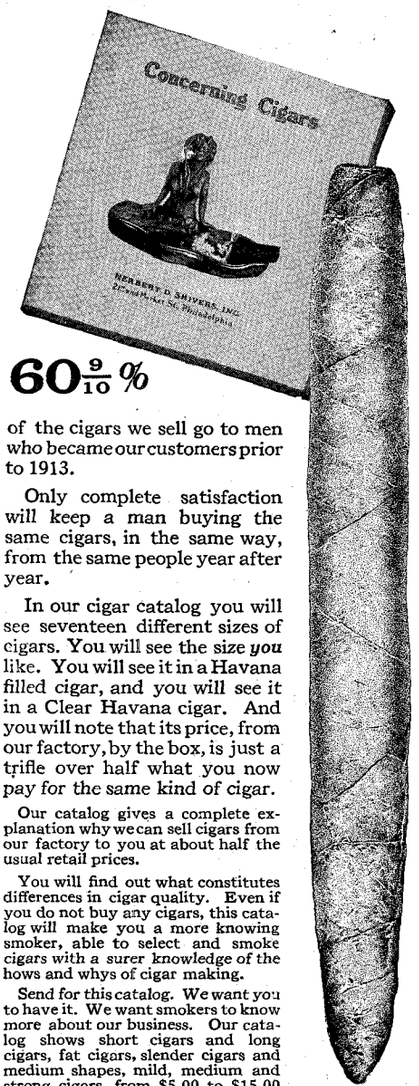
See the famous "Gunn" Sectional Bookcase at your dealer's or write us for free new catalog, illustrated in colors, showing Colonial, Mission, Sanitary, Clawfoot and Standard designs in mahogany and oak to harmonize with their surroundings. Prices lower than others.

THE GUNN Furniture Co
Grand Rapids MICH.
1810 Broadway



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Cigars in This Catalog Hold Customers



60 9/10 %

of the cigars we sell go to men who became our customers prior to 1913.

Only complete satisfaction will keep a man buying the same cigars, in the same way, from the same people year after year.

In our cigar catalog you will see seventeen different sizes of cigars. You will see the size *you* like. You will see it in a Havana filled cigar, and you will see it in a Clear Havana cigar. And you will note that its price, from our factory, by the box, is just a trifle over half what you now pay for the same kind of cigar.

Our catalog gives a complete explanation why we can sell cigars from our factory to you at about half the usual retail prices.

You will find out what constitutes differences in cigar quality. Even if you do not buy any cigars, this catalog will make you a more knowing smoker, able to select and smoke cigars with a surer knowledge of the hows and whys of cigar making.

Send for this catalog. We want you to have it. We want smokers to know more about our business. Our catalog shows short cigars and long cigars, fat cigars, slender cigars and medium shapes, mild, medium and strong cigars, from $5.00 to $15.00 per hundred—all hand-made in our clean, sanitary, big factory.

We ask no order this time, merely the privilege of sending you our catalog. This advertisement may not appear again, so write now.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE
$5.00 per 100

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Incorporated
2056 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

At last! a comfortable support for the arch

Comfortable because it contains no metal, and can be adjusted to fit any arch simply by shifting the inserts about in the pockets until the natural shape of one's arch is found. Then absolute and immediate comfort results. Every person's arch is different. The

Wizard Arch Builder

is the only support that can be adjusted to fit the shape of the wearer's arch. By gradual readjustments, at home, one's arch can be restored to normal without discomfort. It is featherlight, flexible, and feels fine. Sold by leading shoe dealers everywhere. Price **$2.00** a pair. Guaranteed to give relief or money back. If your dealer doesn't sell Wizards, write us.

Ask for "Orthopraxy of the Foot," a complete treatise on foot troubles. FREE.

Wizard Foot Appliance Co., 311 No. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

cut off above the elbows, a close-cropped bare head, a boy's face with smooth oval chin, and girlish eyes. That one life saved was also his work, and, moreover, his own—his individual personal work. The mine's work he had directed, but others had shared it. It was the day's work—it was an incident of war—it was, after all, merely "a mine successfully exploded."

BRANDEIS AS A JEW

A CERTAIN evasion seemed to run through the comment on the Brandeis appointment, a certain soft-pedaling on his religion. But there was one place, at least, where the fact that Mr. Brandeis is a Jew was allowed its full significance. On the East Side of New York City, where congregate the Jewish people of all countries, there was no hesitancy in a proud and free recognition of his nationality. The New York *Tribune* gives us an appealing picture of the scene on the Sunday morning when the first bulletins of the appointment came out:

Across the way from the magic bulletin-board, with its single line of news in hurriedly fashioned Yiddish letters, a bewildered crowd choked the entrances to Seward Park and the narrow sidewalk skirting it. Drest in their Sabbath best, with cheap laces and brushed derbies and ready-made scarfs, they half-waited for the information to vanish, smoke-like.

"*Wunderbar!*" exclaimed an unbarbered ancient. "A Jew! A Jew!"

Half afraid it was some joke of which it was the butt, yet exquisitely happy, the crowd stared at the line of news and stared and stared. It read:

"LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, THE FIRST JEW NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES."

"It must be true," a white-bearded man said. "Why should they fool us?"

"God be blest!" devoutly breathed a younger man, with long, black forelocks escaping from an over-sized hat-band. "In Russia we dreamed of it. Here it is a fact."

The East Side crowd passed on its way to the synagogs and the smaller places of worship. New streams of bedecked immigrants took their place, stared as their co-religionists had stared, passed on with the same feeling of happiness and pride and wonder. They realized dimly what the office meant.

"It must be such an honor as to be the President of the United States," suggested a matron, with a child clinging to her work-roughened hand.

"*Nu! Nu!*" cried another, shaking her head. "What an honor!"

On the front page of the leading Yiddish daily a great scare-head announced the wonderful news. It tried to reflect what the Jews, orthodox and reform, thought of the nomination of Louis Dembitz Brandeis to the Supreme Court bench.

"There is little for us to say," it summed up, but the few words were more pregnant with meaning than a dissertation.

In the synagogs a mumbling of voices indicated what was the topic of the day. Rabbis who spoke from the pulpits managed to mention somewhere in their morning sermons the nomination of "the leading Jew of the country." Their audiences, prohibited by Jewish law from applauding, were thrilled.

"He is a soft-spoken man," said Jacob Mann, a prominent lawyer and friend of the Brandeis family. "His home-life is ideal. For years he has devoted his personal attention to the poor of Boston, to the relief of the Jews the world over. In the eyes of the Jews of this country he is the great leader, the powerfully minded chief. It was once suggested that if Palestine was ever regained by the Jews Louis D. Brandeis be made its president."

Louis D. Brandeis once laughed at the suggestion. But, while he laughed, there was a far-away look in his eyes.

EXPLORING ATTICS

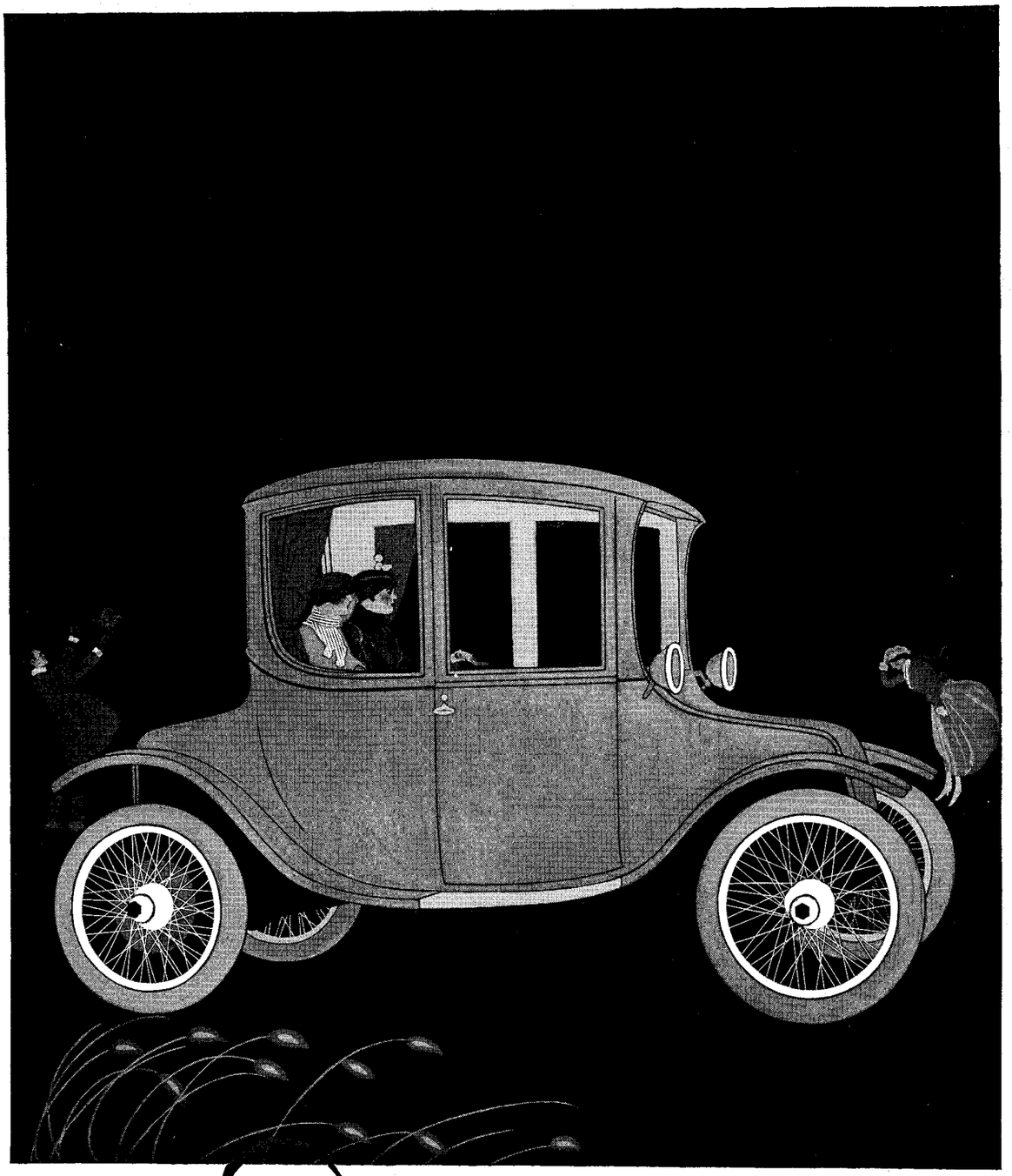
PEOPLE who live the shelf-life of the metropolis miss one delight of reminiscent old age enjoyed in smaller cities where families live on more than one floor and have roofs of their own over their heads. If there is a place in the world, too, where the fairy-stories of our youth almost come true, it is in the shadowed, dusty, helter-skelter attic. Here are the trophies of numerous generations, crammed up above when changing times vanquished them below stairs. Obviously useless, all of them, and yet "It might come in handy some day," or "I shouldn't like to throw *that* away," or some similar remark always commuted their sentence from extinction to aimless and endless preservation in the attic. Who has not, as a youngster, surreptitiously dived into molding trunks and bursting boxes or explored the darker and denser edges where it was necessary to crawl in on hands and knees under the very eaves? There was always the hope of finding some strange, forgotten wonder, which lent a thrill only faintly reproduced nowadays when we ransack an old suit of clothes for a possible forgotten dime. In this strain writes an editor of the Kansas City *Star*, recalling the attic of his youth and paying tribute to all attics:

An attic is the nearest substitute for a family tree that has been discovered. It takes only a few generations to furnish it with mementoes that constitute a complete genealogical history of the occupants of the house. And these are the things—like portraits and skeletons—that go to preserve family pride.

No man can go into the attic and see hanging to the rafters the first copper-toed boots he wore as a boy without feeling some sort of a stir within him. He can not see the remains of his grandmother's hoop-skirts without feeling somehow that there is a connecting link between him and the history of his country. As for the padded silk-brocaded vest his grandfather wore on his wedding-day, it is a patent of respectability equal to a suit of armor—besides looking a good deal like one.

Happy the family that has such an attic! Happy the family that has lived in a house long enough to see it properly furnished! There will be Johnny's initials carved by himself the day he was exiled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



$1485
f. o. b. Toledo

Milburn LIGHT ELECTRIC

$1485
f. o. b. Toledo

NEVER was any other Electric such an unqualified success as the 1915 Milburn.

Never before was there such beauty, such style, such comfort, such lightness, such speed and mileage, at anywhere near the price—$1485.

This season there are many improvements.

The Milburn is now faster than ever and it now travels even more miles per charge.

And many minor refinements make it a smarter and even more efficient car.

Though Milburn lightness caused a general lightening of Electrics, the Milburn is still by far the lightest.

Though the Milburn price caused a general lowering of prices, the Milburn is still by far the lowest cost Electric—both first cost and operating cost. See the Milburn dealer at once.

Write to us for our catalogue.

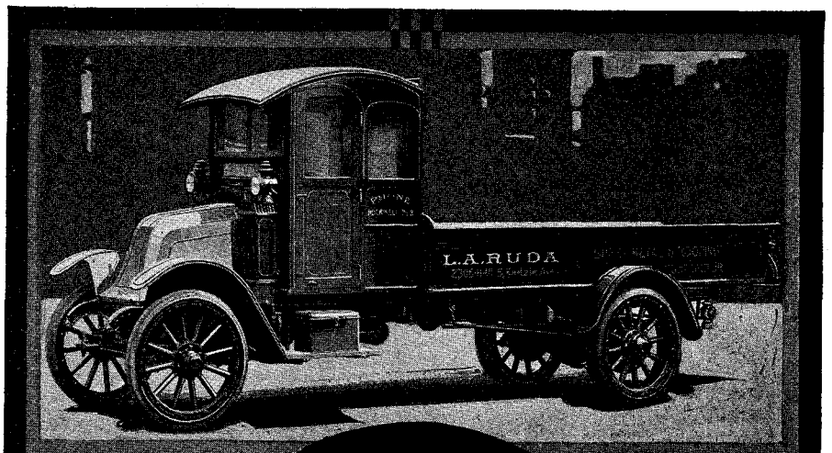
THE MILBURN WAGON COMPANY

Established 1848

The Milburn Electric Charger solves the home-charging problem—effectively—inexpensively—if your public garage is inconveniently located or lacking in electric facilities.

TOLEDO, OHIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Lippard-Stewart
the Best Motor Truck in America

THE RIGHT MOTOR TRUCK

THE tendency of today's business man is to buy real value. Price is no longer the prime consideration. Real value depends on the cost of service rendered—not on first cost.

This is significant. It shows the trend of the time toward better merchandising. It is especially vital in the field of motor trucks.

The Lippard-Stewart is not a price truck. We have built with quality and real merit in mind.

We have worked on the principle that cost should be distributed over the life of the truck; that cost per parcel delivered, or per ton of freight hauled, is the vital consideration.

Materials, design, workmanship—all typify what is best in motor truck construction.

We have built, not the cheapest, but the least expensive truck. The distinction is a real one; one which, for real efficiency, commends the Lippard-Stewart to discriminating buyers.

**½-Ton, ¾-Ton,
1-Ton, 1½-Ton and
2-Ton Motor Trucks**

President

Lippard-Stewart Motor Car Co., 221 West Utica St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Speed Up Your Office Work

Save one-half to two-thirds the usual time handling—orders, billing, shipping, purchasing. Reduce errors. Simplify details. Give *better service* to customers. You can do it with the

Commercial DUPLICATOR

Any boy can do it all. No type to set. No stencil to cut. Makes 1 to 100 copies direct from original matter written with pencil, pen or typewriter.

Hundreds of Concerns in 153 Lines of Business

are proving it every day. No two use it exactly the same way. It has innumerable uses and every use saves time, speeds up work. You need 2 to 100 copies of many things—perhaps orders, bills, shipping-tags, shop-orders, blueprints, purchase specifications, reports, price changes, sketches, salesmen's data, diagrams—anything. Instead of copying them by hand or by carbon paper, just lay the original face down on the Duplicator for a few seconds. Then the Duplicator will give you up to 100 clean, accurate, carefully aligned copies in 10 minutes.

Such firms as Simmons Hardware - Ford Motor Car - Lord & Taylor - U. S. Steel - railroads - public service companies - use two to twenty Commercial Duplicators. Hundreds of jobbers, manufacturers, associations, are saving time and giving better service by using the Commercial Duplicator. Write now for catalog and we will show you who in your line uses the Commercial—and how it helps them. Your name and address on margin of this ad will do it. Write it now.

DUPLICATOR MFG. CO., 751 Monon Building, Chicago
1551A Hudson Terminal Building, New York City

for remarks at table. (It was Sunday and the minister had come to dinner.) There will be the dress Susie wore to her first party. There will be relics of all the styles of furniture that have come and gone since the family moved in with their horsehair-stuffed chairs. There will be a complete history of the chromo-age of art tacked on the walls: Captain Cuttle with his hook and glazed hat; Ichabod Crane; Tam o' Shanter beating the witches across the bridge; Napoleon at St. Helena; Execution of Charles I. There will be books, too, banished from the showy shelves downstairs for the offense of being ragged and in no condition to be seen by company—"Treasure Island." "Charles O'Malley," "Oliver Twist," "Midshipman Easy," "Foul Play," "Westward Ho," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Handy Andy," "Mysterious Island." There will be the wreckage of all the Christmases since Johnny got his first skates: the chafing-dish that didn't work; the cuckoo-clock that blew up; the plaster "Diana" who fell off the piano and lost a leg; father's mustache coffee-cup.

And in pitiful ignorance of the far-reaching and fundamental significance of it all, builders are now boldly advertising as a point of merit houses with "finished" attics!

THRIFTY CLARENCE

IT is a hard thing to be borne and trying to the soul, after you have paid assiduous court to the lady of your choice, thrust upon her every attention, flattened yourself out on the dirt before her to be trod on if she chooses—it is a sore affliction, after you have done all that, and doubtless more, to have her tell you she'll be a sister to you and to receive her engraved wedding-announcements adorned with the name of some other he! What's to be done? Men similarly placed have tried many ways of easing their broken hearts. It is left, however, for Clarence to find still a new one. "Clarence" is a rejected swain whose further identity is lost. The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* reprints a letter written by him to his faithless lady friend. It reads thus:

DEAR FRIEND MYRTLE: I hope you a long and happy life, and many of them.

Also for your new fellow. You got to stick to him and forget all about me. I never will bother you.

I can't think why you tore up my picture.

Well, I guess I will close as a friend.

Your amount to my debt is:

I let you have 50c.
I let you have 10c.
I let you have 5c.
I let you have $1.
To Lena, $1.
Circus, $1.
For taking you to shows, $1.40.
And your birthday, 75c.

P. S.—Pay me before I send an officer.

CLARENCE.

Fortunately, remarks *The Press*, this headlong, wastrel career was checked before Christmas. It will cost Myrtle just $5.80 to be quits with Clarence. "It would perhaps be worth six dollars."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FUN IN BRITISH WAR-HOSPITALS

ENDLESS rows of them, if we could see them all together—the wounded Tommies and François in the war-wards. And we can imagine them in their variety, all the way from the still, white-faced "desperate case" to the hospital-weary, brawny convalescent, sitting cross-legged on the floor over a game of cards. Naturally, it is in the convalescent wards that the most fun is to be found—sometimes intentional, sometimes most unexpected to all concerned. Here is a crowd of restless and high-spirited men who are "fed up" with lying at ease and with hospital fare; and here is a staff of their countrywomen, more or less experienced, and a sprinkling of highly inefficient orderlies, chosen for the hospital evidently through mental unfitness for ordinary soldiering. Such is the setting presented by a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, who gives some amusing glimpses of "The Wards in War-Time." The ward, in normal circumstances, is an arsenal of harmless explosives, and it is remarkable how the dull events of routine hospital-life can set these off at times. There was, for example, the affair of the new orderly in Staff-Nurse M'Tavish's ward. Nurse had complained of Orderly Makin, who, wise to the ways in which leisure and indolence might be won, had become too slow and elusive for tolerance, or so she then thought. In his place she was given a green youth who seemed at first the model of willingness and solicitude for her and her patients' comforts. He was, in truth, willing, but Nurse M'Tavish's gratification was a trifle premature. Willingness will not, after all, conceal utter vacuity of mind. Said Nurse one day, as she prepared to leave the ward for luncheon: "Orderly, work hard while I'm away. Don't forget to let off the fire-extinguisher three times a day." Fatal pleasantry! As we read:

Orderly, being a simple youth, to whom recondite forms of humor made no appeal, took her at her word, and lifting the fire-extinguisher from its hook on the wall, proceeded to read the instructions: "Strike the knob a sharp blow and direct the stream at the base of the fire." Puzzled for a moment, as there was no fire to give the requisite direction, orderly paused and then struck the knob fiercely, pointing the nozzle of the cylinder to the ground. Instantly a turgid gray stream gushed forth, which struck the floor and ricochetted off in all directions. The walls were deluged, the ceiling soaked, and liquid streams ran down the sides of the cylinder, plowing furrows in the red paint, and spread all over the white deal table, finally subsiding with a splash on the floor. The cylinder was guaranteed to be of two-gallon capacity, and was tested to 350 pounds per square inch, but never did two gallons seem to have spread so far and so fast.

"What on earth——," cried Staff-Nurse M'Tavish, and stopt, for words failed her. A grayish pool lay nearly an inch deep on the passage-floor, the walls were mottled with dirty-white trickles and ugly stains,

MOON

MOON MOTOR CAR CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO U.S.A.

Six-30
$1195

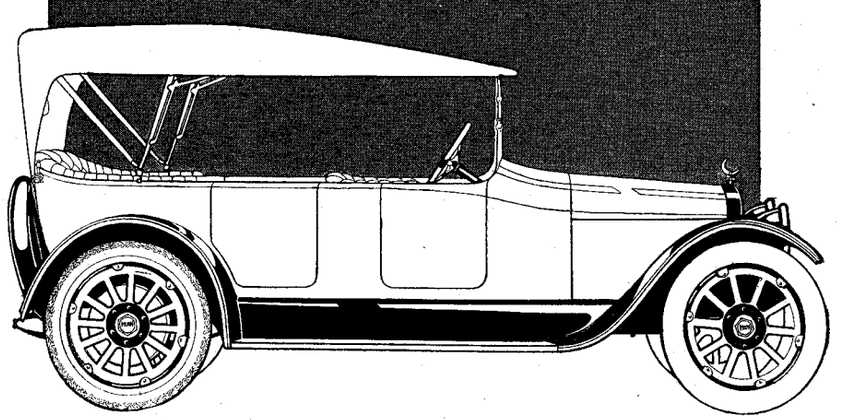
A wonderful price for a wonderful car—big, handsome and powerful. Consider these features: New, high-speed Continental-Moon Motor, developing 46 H.P. Wheelbase, 118 inches. Delco lighting, starting, ignition. Stromberg carburetor. Full floating rear axle. Stewart Vacuum system, tank in rear. Genuine Spanish leather upholstery. All these, blended by Moon integrity of build, make a car of which you may well be proud.

Six-30 (5-passenger) $1195
Six-44 (7-passenger) $1475
fully equipped.

Write for booklet, describing and illustrating Moon Cars.

MOON MOTOR CAR CO.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Dealers: The shifting of some territories may make openings for a few high-class dealers. Write.



Buddington Humidifier
on 20 days' free trial.

A machine for making moisture. Used on radiator or register. Evaporates many quarts water daily. Preserves health, saves coal, gives comfort. A valuable book by Prof. Jameson, F. R. Met. Soc., **"Humidity Means Health," mailed free.** Price, large size, $2.50; medium, $1.75; delivered free.

M. D. BUDDINGTON
2323 Indiana Ave. **Chicago**

25c Trial Bottle for 20c

The fragrance of thousands of blossoms in a vial 2 inches high. Extremely lasting. For a limited time send 20c, silver or stamps, for trial bottle exact size of picture of

"MON AMOUR"
The Sweetheart of Perfumes

The latest odors are Mon Amour and Garden Queen. Get a bottle of each—other odors in the Flower Drops line are Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crabapple, all $1.00 an ounce at druggists or by mail—trial bottle 25c. Money back if not pleased. Send $1.00 for Souvenir box—6 different odors, 25c bottles. Flower Drops is the most exquisite perfume ever produced.

PAUL RIEGER, 116 First Street, San Francisco

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE FRANKLIN CAR

Simplicity and Results versus *an Eyefull of Motor Mechanism*

JOHN TIMBS, the historian of American invention, says that the history of every mechanical development has been from crude directness at the start to extreme and burdensome complexity—then to a *finished simplicity* that makes the complex stage seem absurd.

* * *

Fulton's Steamboat had a single cast-iron cylinder and one piston.

Marine driving power was at the stage of enormous quadruple expansion engines when Parsons invented the Steam Turbine in 1884.

In Belfast, Ireland, in 1897, was invented a new type of *turbine fan for moving air*.

This application of the *turbine principle to the rotary fan,* moving vastly larger bodies of air than was ever before possible, has in less than a generation set many lines of invention forward fifty years and has all but *revolutionized* certain well-known industries.

It is this principle that is behind the *Franklin System of Direct-Air-Cooling—the biggest step ever taken in the simplification of the Motor Car.*

* * *

Think of it! Here is an engine with *no water* to carry, none of the annoyances that go with water—freed of the 177 parts of the complicated water-cooling system.

If you want a clear idea of just what it means to get rid of these 177 water-cooling parts, step into a repair shop. Look at the honey-comb radiator, with its 5000 cells, its pipes, pump, connections—a complex system of small-bore water passages, inviting trouble from leaks, from mud and sediment, from freezing and boiling.

* * *

Look at the Franklin Engine! The *only moving part* in the Direct-Air-Cooling System is the air-suction fan, and *that fan is itself part of the fly wheel.*

Nothing to get loose, nothing to break down, nothing to oil, nothing to adjust, nothing to replace.

Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling Gets Rid of these 177 Water-Cooling Parts

1 Radiator.
2 Steel washers for fan bearing.
2 Felt washers for fan bearing.
1 Retainer for felt washer for fan bearing.
1 Adjusting nut for fan bearing.
1 Check nut for fan bearing adjusting nut.
1 Lock washer for fan bearing adjusting nut.
1 Bracket for fan on engine frame.
1 Nut for fan shaft.
1 Washer for fan shaft.
1 Lock nut for fan shaft.
2 Nuts to attach fan bracket to engine frame.
2 Lock washers for fan bracket nuts.
1 Fan driving sheave and starting ratchet, lower.
1 Fan belt.
1 Grease cup for fan.
2 Bearings, complete, for fan shaft, (each end).
1 Filler cap for radiator.
1 Gasket for radiator filler cap.
1 Strainer for radiator filler.
1 Drain cock, complete, for radiator outlet.
1 Body for radiator outlet drain cock.
1 Sleeve for radiator outlet drain cock.
1 Gasket for radiator outlet drain cock.
1 Strainer for radiator outlet drain cock.
1 Spring washer for radiator outlet drain cock.
1 Nut for radiator outlet drain cock.
1 Cotter pin for radiator outlet drain cock.
1 Bracket to attach radiator.
1 Stud plate for bottom of radiator.
1 Stud for radiator bottom plate.
4 Shims for radiator attaching studs.
4 Nuts for radiator attaching studs.
4 Washers for radiator attaching studs.
4 Washers, protected, for radiator attaching studs.
4 Lock washers for radiator attaching studs.
1 Lace for radiator.
1 Hose connection from radiator to motor.
2 Hose clamps.
1 Tie rod between radiator and dash.
2 Cap screws for tie rod on radiator.
2 Lock washers for tie rod cap screw.
1 Shield for under radiator.
1 Fan assembled complete.
1 Fan spider with blades and pulley.
4 Blades for fan spider.
1 Fan shaft.
1 Cone for fan bearing.
2 Ball races for fan bearing.
2 Ball retainers for fan bearing.
16 Steel Balls for fan bearing.
1 Pump.
4 Capscrews to attach pump to engine.
4 Lock washers for pump attaching screws.
1 Pump body, with bushing.
2 Dowels for pump body.
1 Bushing for pump body.
1 Gland nut for pump body bushing.
1 Packing for pump.
2 Pump covers, with bushing.
1 Gasket for pump.
8 Screws for pump cover.
1 Bushing for pump cover.
1 Pump impeller.
1 Pin for pump impeller.
1 Cross for pump driving shaft.
1 Pump shaft, short, for impeller.
1 Pump shaft, long, for outside driving gear.
1 Outside driving gear for pump.
1 Bushing, long, for pump shaft.
1 Bushing, short, for pump shaft.
1 Key for pump shaft.
1 Drain pipe for pump.
1 Cap for pump drain pipe.
1 Grease cup for pump.
1 Brass pipe on top of cylinders, for water circulation.
1 Brass pipe on side of cylinders, for water circulation.
6 Studs for water circulation pipes.
6 Lock washers for water circulation pipe studs.
6 Nuts for water circulation pipe studs.
3 Gaskets for water circulation pipes.
1 Hose connection from radiator to motor.
2 Clamps for rubber hose connection from radiator to motor.
1 Hose connection from pump to motor.
1 Hose connection, radiator to pump.
4 Clamps for rubber hose.
6 Studs to attach water circulation pipes.
6 Nuts for water circulation pipe studs.

With this complicated, trouble-inviting water-cooling system, compare the simplicity of *Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling—its only moving part a powerful turbine fan, which is itself part of the fly wheel.* No water to carry—no leaks, no freezing, no boiling. The Franklin is the only car that can run 100 miles on low gear, regardless of locality, weather or road conditions, and it holds the world's record for oil economy—1046 miles on a gallon of oil.

Touring Car—$1950, F. O. B., Syracuse, N. Y. Actual Scale Weight, 2080 Pounds

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE FRANKLIN CAR

The Most Advanced Type of Motor Construction in the Automobile World

Inspect the Franklin chassis! Notice the freedom from all torque rods and reach rods. Notice the one-piece fastening of the full-elliptic springs—eliminating the usual links, pins and other forgings.

No superfluous parts to driving system. The single-unit direct-connected starter does away with the gears on the fly wheel and the attendant shifting mechanism.

The transmission foot-brake does away with fifty per cent. of the usual rods, rod ends and pins.

* * *

Consider for a moment what such simplicity means in the life of the car, in the ease of control, the saving of time, trouble and upkeep expense.

It is the *mechanical complexity* of the average car that drives its *upkeep cost so unreasonably high.*

Nobody knows this fact better than the Used Car Dealer, who is confronted every day with the problem of selling cars with too much machinery.

The motorist who takes *efficiency* as his measure of value, rather than quantity of mechanism, should know the *Franklin Car*—the most *advanced type of motor construction* in the automobile world.

* * *

The fundamental design of the Franklin is so far in advance that the earliest Franklin Cars produced are doing good service today.

The Franklin was the *first four-cylinder car* built in America—and a six-cylinder car when cars in general were still in the four-cylinder stage.

The *Franklin cylinders had valves-in-head thirteen years* before automobile designers in general took them up.

The Franklin was the *first car with the throttle control*—first with the *single intake trunk*—the first to establish *automatic lubrication*—the first to use *full-elliptic springs without reaches*—the first *light-weight* car, and the only *flexibly constructed car today.*

It is the policy of the Franklin Company to build a car that will perform a *service* for the *man who owns it* and for the *dealer who sells it.*

* * *

The Franklin is the only car that has averaged *32.8 and 32.1 miles to the gallon of gasoline in two National Tests.* It is the only six-cylinder car that ever went 55 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

It is the car that is absolutely *free from tire troubles*, and delivers its owners an *average of 9630 miles* to the set of tires.

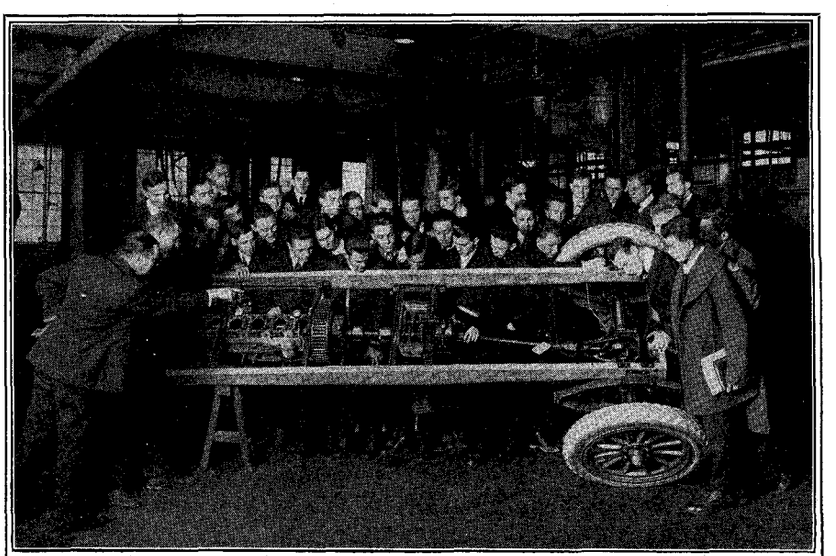
It is the only car that can run *100 miles on low gear*, anywhere, any time.

It is the car that holds the *world's record for oil economy*—1046 miles on a gallon of oil.

It is the *only car* men and women, old and young, can *ride in all day without fatigue.*

It costs less to run than the cheapest car made.

Performance, *service*, not "features"—this is the principle of the Franklin Car.

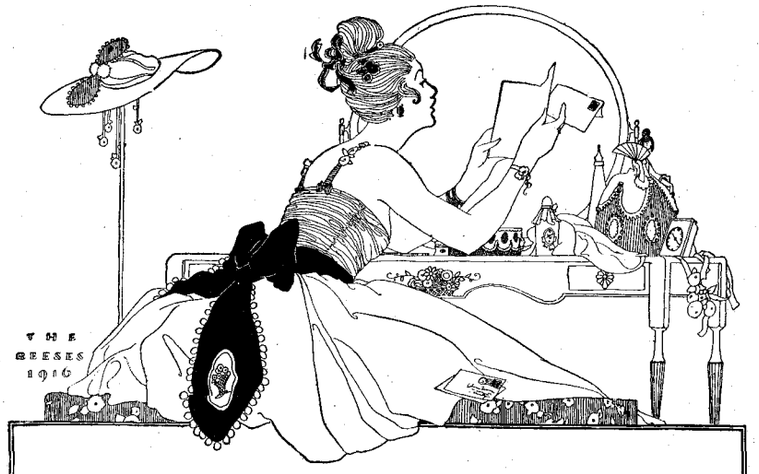


Franklin Chassis exhibited to the Engineering Class at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute as a demonstration of *finished simplicity in motor car design.* Notice the freedom from all torque rods and reach rods. Notice the one-piece fastening of the full-elliptic springs—eliminating the usual links, pins and other forgings. Consider what such simplicity means in the life of the car, in the ease of control, the saving of time, trouble and upkeep expense.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Roadster—$1900, F. O. B., Syracuse, N. Y.
Actual Scale Weight, 2566 Pounds

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Crane's Linen Lawn

[THE CORRECT WRITING PAPER]

Everyone who knows anything about fine writing papers has always known that the best writing papers are Crane's

EATON, CRANE & PIKE CO.
New York Pittsfield, Mass.

Awarded Medal of Honor Panama Pacific Exposition

A TERRIFIC ARRAIGNMENT OF WAR

Entitled "Captain Jinks—Hero," by Ernest Crosby, famous pacifist and writer. He "roasts" war, hero-worship, army life, militarism, imperialism, etc., in brilliant and biting wit and sarcasm.

AT A BARGAIN—always sold for $1.50, postage extra. Yours now for only 59c, carriage paid. We are overstocked and they must be moved. Cloth, almost 400 pages. Many illustrations by Dan Beard.

59c NOW—Always sold for $1.50

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 4th Av., N.Y.

RUSSIA of To-day By John Foster Fraser

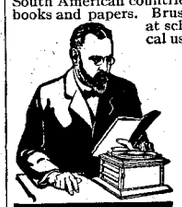
"The Russian of to-day is religious and sober, which formerly he was not. The war has changed him, and he will never be again, what he was formerly," says a writer in the *New York Evening Sun*, in reviewing this book. Mr. Fraser, author of many important works, has here set down the romance of the great Russia that is now battling the Teutons. He has carefully studied and analyzed the industrial condition of the Empire. His interesting story serves the double purpose of entertaining, while he at the same time points out the present and future trade opportunities which might be taken advantage of by alert exporters.

12mo. Cloth. Many Illustrations. $1.50 net; by mail $1.62

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE!

The War has created unlimited commercial opportunities for those who know a **foreign language.** Take advantage of the war situation! Better your position and increase your salary. Extend your business. Establish export trade with South American countries. Equip yourself to read foreign books and papers. Brush up on the language you studied at school or college and make it of practical use. Acquire a new language at home.



SPANISH—FRENCH
GERMAN—ITALIAN
Is Easily and Quickly Mastered by the
LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
and Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry

This is the natural way to learn a foreign language. The voice of a native professor pronounces each word and phrase, slowly or quickly, for minutes or for hours. It is a pleasant, fascinating study. All members of the family can use it. You practice during spare moments, and in a surprisingly short time you speak, read and understand a new language.

Free "Treatise on Language Study"

¶ Simply send us your name and address and we will mail it, also full particulars of trial offer.

We will also tell you how you can use your own talking machine (our records fit all) to acquire a foreign language.

Write us today.

The Language-Phone Method
902 Putnam Building
2 West 45th Street, New York

the ceiling was blotched in the same way, while the once white deal table was a network of vermilion and brown patches. The floor was beyond redemption.

"I've just let off the extinguisher," began Simpson, but he said no more, for Staff-Nurse M'Tavish's volubly exprest views on culpable stupidity gave him no opportunity. . . . . .

Next morning Makin, with a smile of quiet satisfaction on his face, was reinstated in his post as day-orderly in Ward B.

Supplies are a touchy matter in the wards. A breakage means endless red tape, and if there are any peculiar circumstances connected with the occurrence, as revealed upon the Nurse's report, the red tape becomes as a serpent, winding itself about the "Laocoon" group of nurse, orderly, ward-maid, and patient. Occasionally a nurse blest with more than ordinary common sense can ward off such a visitation as this, as did Miss M'Tavish in the following case:

One afternoon Akerman felt unusually thirsty, and, going to the shelf to reach down a mug, happened to choose the particular mug in which Mrs. Noggs had secreted "a little sup of soup" to consume at a quiet moment. He received the contents suddenly in his face, and, staggering back from this unexpected douche, let the mug fall to the ground. There it broke into a dozen fragments, and Staff-Nurse M'Tavish had to be informed of the mishap.

"If a body can't put aside a little sup o' soup, in case they feel faint-like in the evening, without all this bother, I do call it 'ard," repeated Mrs. Noggs tearfully, gloomy visions of having to pay for the mug herself stretching before her eyes. "And all that grease on my nice clean floor!"

It would hardly do, as Staff-Nurse M'Tavish soon realized, to write the truth in an unembellished form on the requisition:

Article damaged . . . . . 1 mug.
Name of person, etc. . . Private Akerman.
Cause of damage. . . . . Mug concealed on shelf, full of soup, by Mrs. Noggs, ward-maid, and dropt by Private Akerman on receiving the contents in his face.

This was veracious but unwise, as it would inevitably lead to searching inquiries by the Colonel into the ways and deeds of ward-maids; and it is the aim of every Staff Nurse to have the C.O. poking round her ward as little as possible.

So Staff-Nurse M'Tavish hardened her heart to the dictates of truth, and entered upon the form—

Article damaged . . . . . 1 mug.
Name of person, etc. . . Private Akerman.
Cause of damage. . . . . Private Akerman is a nervous patient, whose nerves are not always under proper control.

More complicated was the adventure of Inventory Day, when her ward-maid, Mrs. Noggs, discovered, to her horror, that a mug was missing from her store. "Run down-stairs and see if they have an extra one, there's a dear!" said she, in desperation, to Lamb, the orderly. An innocent-sounding request, but fraught with meaning to the experienced Staff

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nurse who eavesdropt behind the cupboard, ostensibly tracking down a missing eye-bath. The youth returns, carrying a mug, upon the side of which a "B" soon appears in black enamel—then a silence breathing heavily with virtuous calm. We read on:

A murmur as of coming storm was heard.

"Have you found it yet?" asked a voice from below.

"No. I think that woman up-stairs must have taken it."

By the time Staff-Nurse M'Tavish had discovered the eye-bath in the midst of a pile of sheets, the storm had come ominously near.

The ward-maid from down-stairs was attacking Mrs. Noggs.

"But I left it in the sink not half an hour ago, and mugs can't walk by themselves," she exclaimed.

"I have not been down-stairs at all," replied Mrs. Noggs in heated tones. "I don't know if you mean to suggest that I hauled it up with a piece of string."

"I don't suggest nothing," said the injured ward-maid, "but I says it's a queer thing."

"Look in the cupboard and see for yourself; all our mugs are marked with a 'B,' so how can we have one of yours?"

This argument, convincing as it sounded, failed to console the injured party, and she trailed dismally away to lay the matter before her own Staff Nurse.

"It's a way they have in the Army," said Lamb cheerfully. "If they lose anything, they pinch it from some one else."

But matters did not remain stationary long. A direct attack was next attempted, and Staff-Nurse Brown hastened to interview Staff-Nurse M'Tavish.

"I have come for one of our mugs," she began loftily.

"There are none of your mugs here. You can see for yourself all my mugs are marked," and she proudly threw back the cupboard-door.

"But Mrs. Bird saw one of your men disappearing out of the kitchen with a mug about half an hour ago."

"Well, you can see for yourself there are no unmarked mugs here, so what is the sense of saying we have it?"

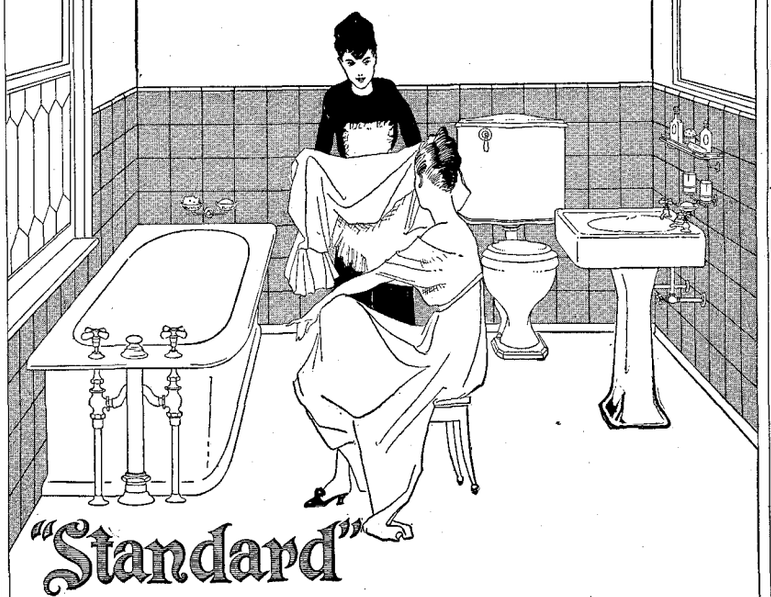
Baffled by this impenetrable barrier, the invader hesitated, and Staff-Nurse M'Tavish, with the magnanimity of the victor, added: "As you have been so unlucky as to lose a mug just when it's Inventory Day, if you like to come and borrow one from here after our inventory has been taken, and put it with yours to make up the number, I'll no' be saying anything. For the amount of red tape in these military hospitals is just reediculous."

So they parted allies, sworn to defeat the ends of the nefarious military despotism under which they were working.

Only too frequently it is the ungrateful wretch of a Tommy who makes all the trouble and has all the fun. What is a poor nurse to do when she is afflicted with such an experience as this?—

"Sister! sister!" called a feeble voice, as soon as Staff-Nurse M'Tavish entered the ward one December morning, "I have a spelk in my finger and I can't get it out."

At 7.30 A.M. the wards are still shrouded in gloom in December, and it took a little



"Standard"

BUILT-IN BATHS help to lend that finer touch which identifies the well appointed home.

They are good because they are proper—and they are good because of their excellence in style and quality. They give an atmosphere of distinction while rendering service of the most satisfying kind.

The "Comarna" pattern, for instance, is a 1916 model of "Standard" built-in bath—one piece, enameled all over, with the massiveness and solidity that the built-in process makes possible. It is just like bathing in a china dish.

Ask your architect or plumber about "Standard" Built-in Baths and Plumbing Fixtures, or see them at any "Standard" showroom. Identify them by the "Standard" green and gold guarantee label. Write for copy of "Modern Bathrooms."

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

DEPT. 35, PITTSBURGH

There are "Standard" Showrooms in the following cities.

NEW YORK.....35 W. 31ST	ERIE.....128 W. TWELFTH
BOSTON.....186 DEVONSHIRE	LOS ANGELES...MESQUIT AT SEVENTH
PHILADELPHIA.....1215 WALNUT	LOUISVILLE.....319 W. MAIN
WASHINGTON.....SOUTHERN BLDG.	NASHVILLE.....315 S. TENTH
PITTSBURGH.....106 SIXTH	NEW ORLEANS.....846 BARONNE
CHICAGO.....900 S. MICHIGAN	HOUSTON.....PRESTON & SMITH
ST. LOUIS.....100 N. FOURTH	DALLAS.....1200 JACKSON
CLEVELAND.....4409 EUCLID	SAN ANTONIO.....212 LOSOYA
CINCINNATI.....633 WALNUT	FORT WORTH.....FRONT & JONES
TOLEDO.....311-321 ERIE	TORONTO, CAN.....59 E. RICHMOND
YOUNGSTOWN.....N. CHAMPION	HAMILTON, CAN.....20 W. JACKSON
COLUMBUS.....243-255 S. THIRD	

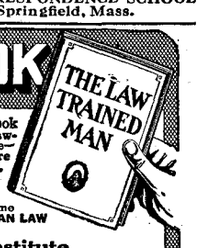
SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's. *250-page catalogue free. Please address*

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Dr. Esenwein Dept. 71, Springfield, Mass.

FREE BOOK



This inspiring 165-page book tells you of the big demand for lawyers and how you can become one—explains why law trained men are picked for leaders in Business, Public Life and Social Work—shows *how you can grasp these opportunities* by becoming law trained in your spare time at home through the MODERN AMERICAN LAW COURSE AND SERVICE OF

Blackstone Institute

(Including The Sprague Correspondence School of Law)

Among our graduates are the former Governor of a State, United States Senators and Congressmen, State, County and City Officials, many Judges, and thousands of successful lawyers and business men everywhere. Our Course has been prepared especially for home study by 80 eminent authorities. Specific preliminary education not necessary. You will benefit from the day you start. Special offer now being made. Write today for Free Book.

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE, EXTENSION DIVISION 155 G, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

MIND, RELIGION AND HEALTH

A Practical Exposition of the Emmanuel Movement, showing how its principles can be applied in promoting health and curing disease. By Dr. Robert MacDonald, Minister of the Washington Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. 12mo, Cloth. $1.30, *net;* by mail, $1.42.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Church, The People and The Age

Edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore
Editors of The Homiletic Review

A unique and remarkable book, presenting in their own words the views of 105 eminent leaders of modern thought in widely divergent fields regarding some of the vital problems now confronting the Church. These views were expressed in the form of answers to the questions: (1) Why are so many people indifferent to the Church? (2) To what fundamentals should church members be asked to subscribe? (3) What should be the basis and direction of religious thinking in view of our present day knowledge and trend of thought? This collection of statements, by sheer weight of the authorities represented, has all the value of an ecumenical conference. Every man interested in the religious outlook owes it to himself to read this book. 8vo, Cloth, 573 pp. $3.00; by mail $3.25.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1915
First Fruit June 20
Last Fruit Nov. 24

The Best Everbearing Raspberry

RANERE. The heaviest cropping everbearing raspberry known. Better than any raspberry ever planted.

BEARS THE FIRST YEAR PLANTED, producing its first fruit in June and continuing to produce lavishly of **bright crimson, luscious berries every day all summer until frosts.** Rich, sugary, melting; firm texture; keeps longer than any other.

RANERE is the earliest of all raspberries, ripening in Northern New York June 20th, just as the strawberry crop is waning. It is wonderfully prolific, equaling the most prolific black cap or purple cane sort; it gives a good **crop of fruit all summer and autumn,** fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date berries begin to ripen upon the young, or current year's canes, which continue to **produce berries in increasing numbers until late autumn.**

RANERE has a rugged constitution, withstanding severest winters as well as severe drought.

Fiftieth Year in Business—Our Golden Anniversary Souvenir Rose Free with every order.

Our 1916 Catalog and Planting Guide—Includes Nut Culture, Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens, etc., mailed Free on Request

GLEN BROS., Inc., Glenwood Nursery. Est. 1866
1760 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

In Grandmother's Time

glorious, old-fashioned flower gardens were from Gregory's popular seed collections. Since 1856

Gregory's Honest Seeds

have set the standard for choicest seeds of the best varieties.

Our 60th Year in Business

To celebrate our 60th Anniversary we make the following exceptional offer:

5 Large Packets For 10c

Aster, finest mixed; Phlox Drummondi: Bachelor Button; Poppy, mixed; Petunia, finest mixed; also garden blueprint with directions, postpaid.

60th Anniversary Catalog FREE. A book full of real information about honest seeds and honest prices. Send for collection and catalog.

GREGORY'S HONEST SEEDS

J. J. H. Gregory & Son
143 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.

RED COMB POULTRY FEED

Write For Free Book Feeding Poultry For Profit

Written by six great poultry experts. Tells how they make *big money* out of chickens. Tells how Red Comb feeds quickly develop birds for market, laying or show. Address

EDWARDS & LOOMIS CO.
343 R N. Elizabeth St., Chicago
Mfrs. of Red Horn Line of Dairy Feeds

GET IT

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Tells everything about the fascinating and profitable poultry industry. Issued monthly; **10 cents.** We want you to know how good it is and will send it **6 months for 25c** Order now.
American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

25 CTS

The Chinese Woolflower

introduced by us last year has proved a great success everywhere and a most wonderful floral novelty. It is a *Celosia of new form and easy* growth. Plants throw out scores of branches bearing balls of crimson wool nearly a foot thick. Also many laterals with smaller heads, and fresh green foliage. Flowers form in June but none fade before frost, continuing to expand and grow with its wonderful crimson-scarlet color, showy beyond belief. Succeeds anywhere.

Seed per pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., together with new TRAILING PETUNIA and ANNUAL SWEET WILLIAM (fine novelties) free.

Our Big Catalog of Flower and Veg. Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and rare new Fruits *free.* We are the largest growers in the world of Gladiolus, Cannas, Dahlias, Lilies, Iris, etc.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc., Floral Park, N. Y.

time to ascertain where the voice came from.

"Certainly, Jones," said the Staff Nurse briskly. "I will get it out for you. But how did you manage to run a splinter into your finger? I hope you have not been having parcels while I was away." For, by a rule of the hospital, all parcels are strictly prohibited until the contents have been censored by the medical authorities.

Jones, with the consciousness of an illicit tin of sardines reposing at that moment beneath his pillow, prudently left the question unanswered, while Staff-Nurse M'Tavish made her preparations in a businesslike manner.

"Nurse! nurse!" she called, as she saw the indistinct form of a probationer hovering in the doorway. "Come and learn how to remove a splinter."

So the probationer came, as in duty bound, and stood by the bedside, while Staff-Nurse M'Tavish seized the forefinger of the puny Jones in a firm grasp with one hand, and applied the point of a surgical needle to the hidden end of the splinter with the other.

"He's swinging the lead," said Viney in a discontented voice. "He does not want to go back to the trenches, so he is starting a bad finger now."

"Well, you can't talk," retorted the injured Jones, as well as circumstances permitted. "Who got the doctor to put him on chicken and stout, when he had only been in the Army a fortnight?"

By this time the splinter had come clearly into view. It was very thin, pale yellow, and nearly half an inch long. Indeed, such a groan came from the victim after the last application of the point of the needle that Staff-Nurse M'Tavish decided to suspend surgical operations, and trust to a combination of luck and skill to complete the work.

"After loosening the end embedded in the phalanx with a sharp needle," she explained for the benefit of the probationer, "grasp the outer end firmly and give a sharp pull."

She proceeded to put these instructions into practise, and, grasping the end of the splinter, began to pull. The splinter yielded to pressure, and the half-inch grew longer and longer until fully two inches were exposed to view. But the end was not yet in sight, and Staff-Nurse M'Tavish was gazing at the finger in perplexity, when a suppressed giggle from the patient diverted her thoughts. She gave a more vigorous pull, and another length of splinter came into her hand. Her suspicions crystallized into certainty. Angrily dropping the finger, which but a moment before had been the center of surgical interest, she exclaimed:

"Jones, I'll no' have you wasting my time like this. You are old enough to know better," and walked out of the ward.

The probationer seized the discarded finger and examined it with interest. The cause of the trouble soon became evident. The youthful Jones had unraveled a strand of raffia, and piercing a small hole in the outer skin of his finger, had introduced one of the threads. He had allowed Staff-Nurse M'Tavish to pull the free end as much as she liked, while he retained the other end beneath his thumb concealed in the palm of his hand. The probings with the surgical needle had not been part of the original program, *mais il faut souffrir pour réussir.* The ward shook with laughter.

DISCRIMINATING BUYERS OF TREES AND SHRUBS

will appreciate a catalogue that tells all the qualities (both good and bad) of the stock listed in it, with notes about location and soil for the many trees and shrubs.

BAUR'S 1916 CATALOGUE

which has been completely revised this year. The list of Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Perennials is unusually complete.

A copy will be mailed on request to readers of Literary Digest.

Baur Floral Co.
15 East Ninth Street
Dept. H Erie, Penna.

Pulverized Sheep Manure
Best for Lawns and Gardens

Nature's Own Plant Food

For all crops. Especially good for lawns, gardens, etc., where quick and certain results are necessary. Used extensively for small fruits, shrubbery, etc. Rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; also adds humus.

Sheep's Head Brand

guaranteed absolutely clean—nothing but sheep manure—free from weed seeds which are killed by heat. Dried and pulverized for easy application. 200 lbs. delivered anywhere east of the Missouri River for $4.00, cash with order. Send for information and prices, delivered, on any quantity desired.

Natural Guano Co. 807 River St. Aurora, Ill.

Queen Incubators
Built to Hatch Without Trouble

Don't waste time and eggs with cheap incubators. The Queen is the **Low-Priced High-Grade Machine**—built of California Redwood, with double wall, insulated all around, and a regulator that **keeps the temperature right** without attention. Thousands of users testify it is the incubator that **hatches the chicks.** Write for our free Catalog.

Queen Incubator Co., 176 Bryan Ave., Lincoln, Nebr.

Big $2 Offer—KEITH'S

The magazine for home builders, the recognized authority on planning, *building and* decorating Artistic Homes. Each number contains 7 to 10 PLANS by leading architects. Subscription $2. Newsstands, 20c copy. 12 big house building numbers and your choice of

KEITH'S BOOKS for the HOME BUILDER

140 Bungalows and Cottages	175 Plans costing below $6000
104 Plans of Cottages,	125 " over $6000
125 " cstg. below $4000	100 " Cement and Brick.
175 " $4000 $5000	50 Garages, 40 Duplex and Flats.

Any one of these $1 Plan Books Free with a year's subscription, $2.

KEITH'S, 860 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Vegetable Growing for Amateurs

By H. H. Thomas. A profusely illustrated new volume which deals in a simple and practical manner with the cultivation of all commonly grown vegetables. 60c net, by mail 67c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Bulb Growing for Amateurs

By H. H. Thomas. Tells all about the planting, treatment and cultivation of bulbs, indoors and out. Profusely illustrated. Cloth. 60c net, by mail 67c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

GORGEOUS GARDEN GLADIOLI

12 Large **Gladiolus Bulbs,** total value $1, postpaid **30c.** 2 each Yellow, Blue, Pink, Cream, Rose, Red, all named, properly labeled. 48 large bulbs, 8 of each color, total value $4, postpaid $1. Beautiful book on Gladioli, Dahlias, Hardy Chrysanthemums, FREE.

JOE COLEMAN, Grower, **Lexington, Ohio.**

Pearl Grit Aids digestion, makes shells, makes eggs, makes feathers, makes strength. Send for prices and free valuable booklet. Write to-day.

The Ohio Marble Co., 308 Cleveland St., Piqua, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

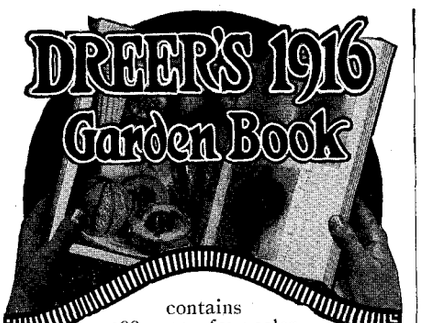
PACIFISTS IN WAR-BOUND GERMANY

NOW that the Oscar II has returned to these shores, there are doubtless many newspaper- and magazine-readers who would be glad to forgive and forget. Still, tho the party may not have brought back any important peace-results, they are able to give us some first-hand pictures of war-mad Europe that may be of value to us in trying to decide just how many Preparedness brands we may pull out of the fire before we shall have our fingers burned. One of the more extraordinary adventures of the party was their trip through Germany. A party of pacifists flitting lightly across the mail-clad expanse of militarist Germany at the very moment of Germany's most tense struggle and strain is a strange thought. How marvelous a thing is pacifism, that it may go where brute force is doggedly repulsed!

At all events, the peace-promoters had an excellent chance to view what small portion of Germany along the railway between Warnemunde and Bentheim as might be seen by daylight. We shall doubtless learn in time all that they discovered there. One of the party already records that the principal thing she found was the widely renowned but little known "War-Spirit." It "stalked the corridors of the train, lurked behind curtains, poked its face close to the panes of rain-spattered windows and looked in at us, grinning," declares Miriam Teichner, writing for the New York *Globe*. Moreover, she continues, it revealed itself in many guises:

It was a very trig, militaristic, yellow-mustached, and gorgeously helmeted war-spirit at first, when, after a half-day's train- and ferry-ride through Denmark, we caught, at Warnemunde, the train that was to take us through Germany. Very beautiful, those German officers at Warnemunde were. I heard seven separate and distinct peace-party young ladies fall, with a loud splash, violently, albeit inconsistently, in love with one pair of upturned mustaches and a superlative military bearing. Very efficient, that war-spirit, as he showed himself in the persons of those German officers. Every passport in a party of nearly 200 had to be examined. For part of the examination we stood on the deck of our ferry-boat, in the pouring rain, while alphabetically the examination proceeded. The iron-crossed German major and his two aids were too efficient, tho, to allow the Ford peace-party to stand for long, like dripping scarecrows, on a shelterless ferry-deck. We were gathered into the comparatively comfortable fold of the railroad-station itself, and in a miracle of moments all those passports had been examined and we were on our train, with the trip through Germany—the anticipated trip, the feared trip—upon us.

Another appearance was in the compartment as night drew on, after depressing experiences with the German "Ten Commandments" of thrift and economy posted in the cars, and equally depressing experiences with meatless days and fatless



contains
288 pages, four color and four duotone plates, besides numberless photographic true-to-life reproductions. It lists all the standard varieties of flowers and vegetables, as well as the best of the season's novelties.

The newest Roses, the best Dahlias, and Dreer's Improved Hardy Perennials are given special prominence.

Sent free to any one mentioning this magazine

Dreer's Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas—with immense wavy flowers in sprays of 3 and 4 blossoms each. Our mixture contains a full range of colors, 10 cents per packet, 20 cents per ounce, 60 cents per ¼ pound. Garden Book free with each order

HENRY A. DREER 714-716 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

Burpee's Sweet Peas

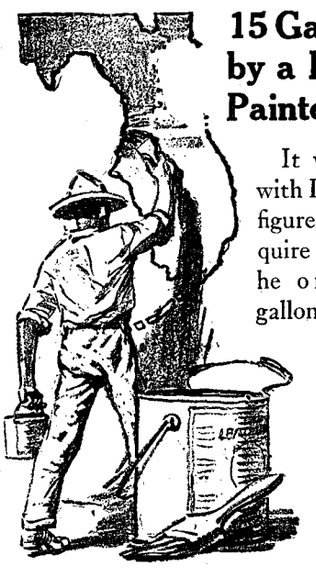
Six Superb Spencers

For 25c we will mail one regular 10-cent packet (40 to 50 seeds) each of ELFRIDA PEARSON, a lovely pink, of gigantic size; KING WHITE, the best of all White Spencers; MRS. ROUTZAHN, rich buff, suffused delicate pink; VERMILION BRILLIANT, the most brilliant scarlet Spencer; WEDGWOOD, a beautiful light blue shade. Also one large packet (90 to 100 seeds) of the BURPEE BLEND OF SUPERB SPENCERS for 1916, the finest mixture of Spencers ever offered. Purchased separately, would cost 60c. **The Burpee leaflet on Sweet Pea culture is enclosed with each collection.**

Burpee's Annual for 1916

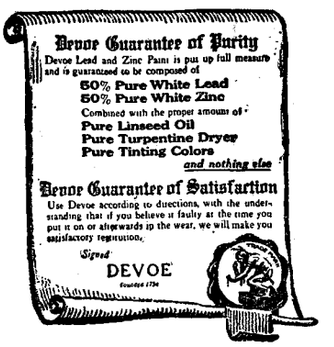
The Fortieth Anniversary Edition of the Leading American seed catalog—is brighter and better than ever before. It is mailed free. Write for it today and please mention this publication.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
Burpee Buildings Philadelphia



15 Gallons Saved by a Florida Painter

It was his first job with Devoe paint. He figured he would require 50 gallons, but he only needed 35 gallons DEVOE.


Devoe Guarantee of Purity
Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint is put up full measure and is guaranteed to be composed of
50% Pure White Lead
50% Pure White Zinc
Combined with the proper amount of
Pure Linseed Oil
Pure Turpentine Dryer
Pure Tinting Colors
and nothing else
Devoe Guarantee of Satisfaction
Use Devoe according to directions, with the understanding that if you believe it faulty at the time you put it on or afterwards in the wear, we will make you satisfactory restitution.
Signed
DEVOE

Read the DEVOE Guarantee. It is easy to understand why DEVOE Lead and Zinc Paint goes further, lasts longer, looks better and saves money.

DEVOE
THE GUARANTEED
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT
FEWER GALLONS — WEARS LONGER

Vernosite

The Long Life Spar Varnish. Will not blister or turn white. Dries dust-free in 10 hours. Best varnish for all surfaces exposed to weather.

Marble Floor Finish

The best varnish for linoleums and floors. Preserves the natural beauty of the wood; made to resist the wear and tear which it will necessarily receive on a floor.

Velour Finish

A washable, flat-finish oil paint for walls, ceilings and woodwork. Dries with a soft water-color effect. Ideal for all interior work. Easy to apply, shows no brush marks, and has great covering capacity. Made in 18 attractive tints, also black and white.

DEVOE Lead and Zinc Paint is made with pure linseed oil. It contains no whiting, no silica, no china clay, or any other adulterant. To spread *fifty* gallons of poor paint requires almost twice as long as to spread *thirty-five* gallons of DEVOE Paint. DEVOE saves time and gallons.

We are the oldest manufacturing concern in the United States. Founded in New York in 1754, we have continued without interruption for 162 years.

In most towns the best dealers sell DEVOE Paints—the best painters use them—because DEVOE always gives satisfaction.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
New York Buffalo New Orleans Houston Boston
Savannah Pittsburgh

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.
Chicago Kansas City Denver Minneapolis

Send for Color Cards.

and other suggestions that will help you beautify your home. Write your name and address in the margin and mail to us to-day.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Add Bran To Flour Foods

To your bread, gems, muffins pancakes, cookies.

For every meal have one food that's a laxative.

That will stop drug-taking. It will foster good cheer, good health. And supply you whole-wheat nutrition.

Your doctor will advise it.

But not ground bran, not harsh bran. To be efficient, bran must be flaked. To be dainty, it must be tender.

The right form is found in Pettijohn's Flour, ready for instant use. It's the ideal health flour, delightful in taste and effect.

Pettijohn's Flour *Bran Flaked*

This is 75 per cent fine patent flour mixed with 25 per cent special bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe. Price, 25 cents per large package.

Pettijohn's Breakfast Food is soft wheat rolled into luscious flakes, hiding 25 per cent unground bran. A morning dainty liked by everyone. 15 cents per package.

Order from your grocer. New-tried recipes are on the packages.

The Quaker Oats Company

Makers — Chicago [1183]

Super-Conscious DEEP BREATHING

Over 50,000 Satisfied Patrons

of my special method of "Super-Conscious DEEP BREATHING" warrants my claim that it is the only scientifically correct method of re-vitalizing the blood, building nerve force and constitutional strength, thereby enabling anyone, with a few minutes' practice, to throw off fatigue, depression and brain fag. Send for my FREE book on "DEEP BREATHING." Paul Von Boeckmann, Respiratory and Nerve Specialist, 2023 Tower Bldg., 110 West 40th St., New York.

CLING-SPRING AUTOMOBILE FOOT MAT $4.00

A PAIR Shipped Anywhere in U. S.

KEEP YOUR AUTO CARPETS CLEAN

Keenly appreciated by women. Fits tight on any running board. Made from best cocoanut fibre. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

UNIVERSAL SPRING MAT COMPANY

620 Main Street, Wakefield, Mass.

days in the dining-car. To be sure, there was no sign of actual want or starvation, but, at the same time, there was a grimness about those warnings and *Verbotens* that put the writer into the mood to perceive yet another manifestation of militarism. The train stopt for a moment at a good-sized town. Miss Teichner writes:

Press your cheek close against this cold, rain-silvered pane and shield your eyes from the light within. A strangely silent city, isn't it? At a time when, naturally, many men would be at the interurban stations as we pass them, there are women abroad, and children, but few men. There is no one on the streets. For miles it looks like a city of the dead. Those long, looming rows of dark houses—the War-Spirit presses his fleshless lips against the pane, his hollow eyes glaring into yours, and pantomimes: "Not a house in all those rows but has its war-story to tell. My work, all mine!"

Eleven o'clock—and an informal concert is in progress in the dining-car. There are but few sleeping-cars—not half or a quarter enough to accommodate all, so many of us are here in the diner, with beer and sandwiches and cigarets and much music, accompanied with the clink of two bottle-heads together, and a comb with a piece of tissue-paper folded about its teeth. We sing all of the press-club parodies on popular songs, and then many of the old-time sentimental songs. "John Brown's Body," with infinite variations, is a favorite. "Way Down Yonder in the Corn-Field" is another. And then—right in the midst of it all, when the singing is at its gayest, when the comb-and-bottle orchestra is putting its very soul into its music, the train slides to a standstill, and—a face looks in at the window—a face of horror—a face that has in its deep lines and circled eyes the shrieking wo of every wounded man, the terror of every girl and woman and child. Most of the party in the room keep on singing. It is a Red-Cross station, but they are intent upon the tawdry little tune, and haven't seen, until a girl crushes her cigaret suddenly into her plate, half rises, then falls into her seat again, her hand over her eyes.

"Don't sing, here," she begs, "don't, please."

And gradually, the singing dies down.

Altogether, it is a rather bad night for the pacifists. Without, the lurking Spirit of War, Suffering, and Death; within, overcrowded accommodations and sleepless hours. In the midst of it they reach the farther boundary of the Empire, and are awakened to the possibility of new discomforts at the eery hour of three. Yet this is the beginning of the end of their ride. We are told of their experiences at Bentheim, and beyond:

All out—this is where we're to be searched. A seared sort of thrill—will they, do you suppose, find anything in our luggage which will make them suspect us? We huddle into a great, lighted station-room, order food, and consume it with dreary indifference. How long? we wonder. "At least three hours," some one volunteers, and then there comes the joyous announcement, preceded, as all peace-party announcements are preceded, by the sharp, clapping sound of Peace-Secretary Louis Lochner's hands, raised high in the air. We are not to be searched.

We pile into the train which is to take us to The Hague, but before that there is a speech of thanks to the German lieutenant by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, followed by a speech modestly disclaiming all credit by the officer.

Little broken snatches of sleep sitting upright in the darkened compartment. A wee sound of snoring, and a sobby sigh from a girl sitting with arms crossed in the corner. Much of this, and then—morning, the goldest and bluest and greenest of mornings, with sunshine that pours itself through our veins like a drink of the gods, after our long, dark weeks in Scandinavia; morning, and a Holland landscape, with rows of ivory-and-green cabbages, and little wandering roads, which forget after a time that they are roads, and go to playing mud-pies with themselves; morning with gay-gallivanting windmills and little, luring canals, with snub-nosed boats. And gliding it all to glory—the sunshine! Morning, and sunshine, and over there—just across the border—grins the dark Spirit of War.

FIRST AID FROM THE COOK-BOOK

WILL the old-fashioned cook-book pass out completely? They are making them card-index fashion now, and the old pantry-drawer full of a tattered heap of these cyclopedias of good eating is giving way to a ready-reference file, tucked away in a corner of the Hoosier cabinet. We shall miss the spattered, dog-eared pages, held together precariously by a binding that has felt too often the cook's heavy and impatient hand. It is comforting, therefore, to learn of a new use for cook-books that has recently been discovered. No card-index, however efficient, will ever take their place here. The Indianapolis *Star* is our informant:

A story is told in an exchange of a man who had passed the crisis of a long illness, but could not be aroused to take an interest in life. Even the welfare of his family did not appeal to him as an incentive to make the effort for recovery. He lay passively on his pillow day after day indifferent to all the world's concerns and in danger of drifting back over the border, when some inspired person put a cook-book into his hands.

He flipped its pages carelessly and with an expression of distaste; then his eye caught something familiar; he looked again, asked to be raised on his pillow, and was presently absorbed in the perusal of the manual. Next he began to select dishes described therein that he wished to have prepared for him as soon as he should be able to eat them, and from that hour he began to improve. Life seemed worth living again. In short, the dreams of stuffed tenderloin, boiled onions, hot waffles with sirup, hot doughnuts, and the like gave him the needed incentive.

This is an interesting demonstration of the charms of the cook-book and may have the effect of giving it a new value in the library. Nor need its use be confined to sick people. When love-stories and detective mysteries pall on rainy evenings, when "solid" reading does not invite and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Proven Mechanism

The New and Greater

CHANDLER SIX

$1295 F. O. B. CLEVELAND

THE new Chandler bodies, the most beautiful of the season's offerings, are attractive indeed. The New York and Chicago Show crowds admired and purchased in great numbers, the new Chandler touring car and the new four-passenger roadster. At all the shows the country over, the New and Greater Chandler has been the center of greatest attention.

But the vital reason why so many thousands of motor car buyers are choosing the Chandler is the established and known excellence of the Chandler chassis—the Chandler mechanism.

In every essential way it is the same chassis, on which for three years, all Chandler bodies have been mounted, THERE IS NOT A SINGLE HINT OF EXPERIMENTATION.

"The Marvelous Motor," built in the Chandler factory ever since this Leader of Light Sixes was first put on the market, has won its laurels and **still holds them.**

It has always been powerful—powerful enough to do with ease anything that you could ask any automobile to do.

It has always been speedy—speedy enough to go faster than 999 out of every thousand car owners would ever want or dare to drive.

It has always been flexible—slowing down to a snail's pace on high, and jumping away instantly at the touch of the throttle.

It has always been economical in operation—owners **averaging** 16 miles per gallon of gasoline, 700 miles per gallon of oil, and 7000 miles per set of tires.

For three years it has had, and today has in even greater degree than ever before, **all** of these qualities you rightly demand in a high-grade motor car.

It is a **known quality.**

And, more than ever in the past, automobile buyers this year recognize the security of dealing in known quantities.

Chandler production has been increased to 20,000 cars for 1916, but Chandler dealers say that even this great output will not take care of the demand for the New and Greater Six.

Good judgment will indicate the advisability of finding out for yourself all these things which thousands of Chandler owners **know** to be true of the Chandler, and then placing your order at once.

The New Chandler Catalogue illustrates the New Big Touring Car, the Four-Passenger Roadster, other body types and all mechanical features fully. If you do not know your Chandler dealer, write us today

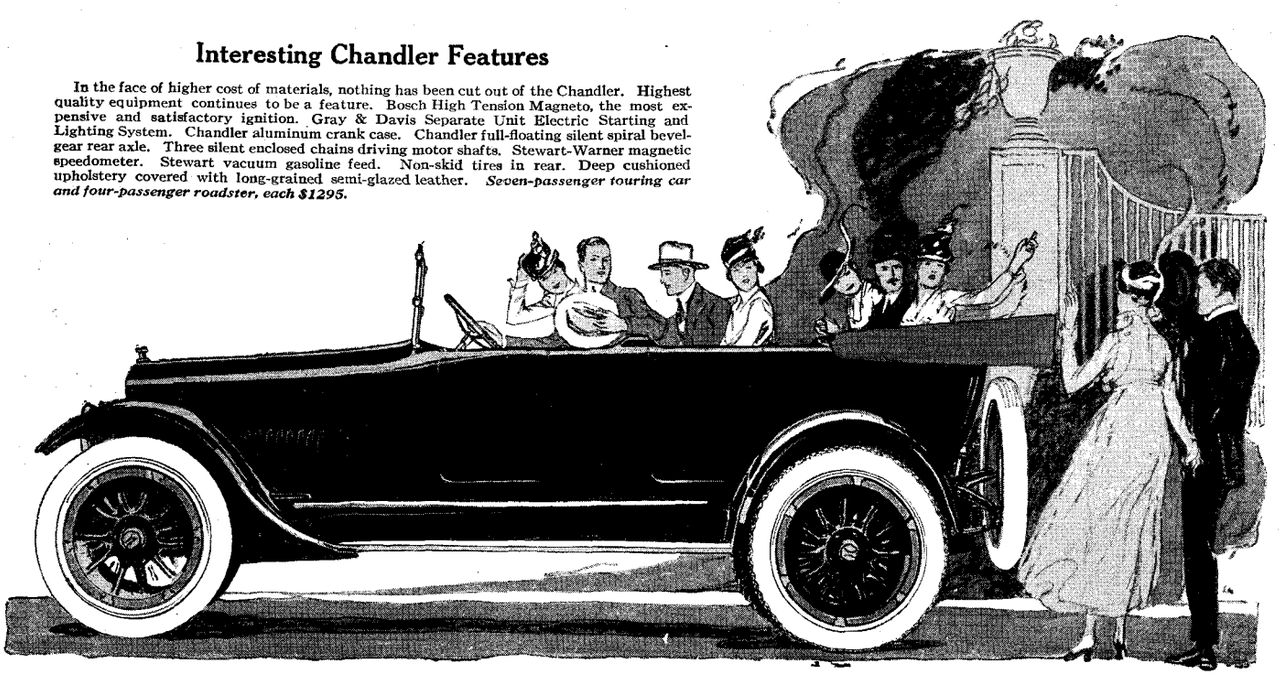
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO.

802-832 E. 131st Street Cleveland, Ohio

New York City Address, 1890 Broadway
Cable Address, Chanmotor

Interesting Chandler Features

In the face of higher cost of materials, nothing has been cut out of the Chandler. Highest quality equipment continues to be a feature. Bosch High Tension Magneto, the most expensive and satisfactory ignition. Gray & Davis Separate Unit Electric Starting and Lighting System. Chandler aluminum crank case. Chandler full-floating silent spiral bevel-gear rear axle. Three silent enclosed chains driving motor shafts. Stewart-Warner magnetic speedometer. Stewart vacuum gasoline feed. Non-skid tires in rear. Deep cushioned upholstery covered with long-grained semi-glazed leather. *Seven-passenger touring car and four-passenger roadster, each $1295.*



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BERNARD-HEWITT & CO.
Desk E 82, 564 W. Monroe St.
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your new spring style book with 70 samples free—also full details of your special lining offer.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

.....

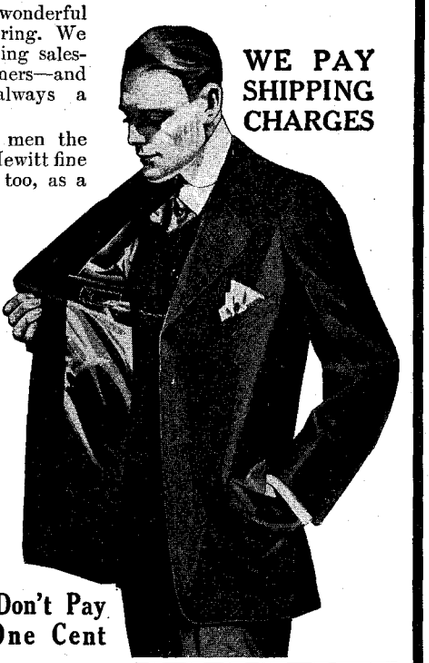
MAIL COUPON

For Spring and Summer
STYLE BOOK
70 SAMPLES FREE

High Grade Blue Serge Suit Made to Measure only $15

A special proposition to introduce the wonderful values offered by our new system of tailoring. We have no agents — no dealers — no traveling salesmen—our values make their own customers—and once a Bernard-Hewitt customer, always a Bernard-Hewitt customer.

Thousands of business and professional men the country over wear and enjoy Bernard-Hewitt fine made to measure clothes. We want you, too, as a regular customer and, as a special inducement to secure your first order, will line your suit with a guaranteed



WE PAY SHIPPING CHARGES

$4 SATIN LINING FREE

Our $15.00 serge suits are marvels of value. We specialize in serges—buy in tremendous quantities for cash, and, we *firmly believe, offer you the best values ever made* in high grade blue serge suits. If you don't care for a serge suit, our spring catalog, which we will send, contains generous samples of the latest fabrics, plain and fancy mixtures ($15.00 to $27.50), unusual values all. The satin lining goes with any selection.

All we ask is that you make a trial of our system, that you learn how easy it is to take your own measure and save money on every suit. We take all the risk, you none, for this is

Our Guarantee You Don't Pay Us One Cent

unless you are more than pleased in every particular—in fit—in style—in workmanship and in materials. Could anything be fairer? *Write today—wear tailor-made clothes of exceptional style and value—dress better and save money.*

Take Your Own Measure —Save Money

Write for Your Copy of Our Big Book Today

Our big new spring and summer book is ready for you—contains 70 samples latest woolens—also *lowest prices on men's hats, shoes and furnishings. It is your guide to correct and economical* clothes buying. Mail coupon above or send post card for your copy. Please mention THE LITERARY DIGEST so that we can identify this special offer.

BERNARD-HEWITT & COMPANY
564 West Monroe Street Desk E 82 Chicago, Illinois

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

they sign on the dotted line

when you KNOW how to "close" them.

Whether you **have** or **never have** read a book on selling, here is a low-priced little volume you should get (it fits the pocket for reading en route). Chock-full of ginger and spur and downright *common sense.* It goes minutely into the subject of making a sale. Salesmen all over the country are putting its valuable hints into actual use and a constant stream of orders *continues to flow* in as a result of the "word of mouth" advertising which its delighted users are giving it. It is SUCCESSFUL SELLING by E. Leichter, and we send it postpaid for 54c, money, stamps, or other remittance.

GET

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Dept. 478 New York

The New Book SUCCESSFUL SELLING

Choice Virginia Farms
Along Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

At $15.00 an acre and up. Mild climate, fertile soil, abundant rainfall, cheap labor. Convenient to good markets, schools and churches. Write for free illustrated booklet, "Country Life in Virginia." Address K. T. CRAWLEY, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Rwy., Room 1030, Richmond, Va.

1916 Model

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL and *freight prepaid* on the new 1916 "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our *big catalog* and *special offer.*

Improved Models, prices reduced. Extraordinary *new offers. You cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions.* WRITE TODAY.

Boys, be a **"Rider Agent"** and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce the *new* **"RANGER."**

TIRES, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line **half usual prices.** A few second-hand bicycles $3 to $8 to clear.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. N 172, CHICAGO

poetry is a drug, the book of cookery-recipes, may have its place. Visions of the delicious cakes that mother used to make will come again and menus to be ordered in the future will bring peaceful thoughts. The cook-book has unguessed possibilities of entertainment and should take its place in the same class with the seedsman's gorgeous catalog.

PREPAREDNESS TO THE LIMIT

THEY aren't satisfied, those Preparedness people, with having two ex-Presidents and one real one all speaking at once in their favor and advocating great, greater, and even greatest armament on land and sea. They have gone further and fared—well, they have enlisted the poets, and whether it is for better or for worse the reader must decide. Here is a bit of verse that illustrates how a poet may be even more radical than a President. It is taken from the New York *Evening Post:*

A TIMELY WARNING

BY XORRO DYER LEFFINGWELL

Look here! Some day you'll have to die.
Defy it, if you dare—
Go now, put on your Sunday clothes,
'Tis better to prepare!

A falling star might strike, some day,
Just where you stand, beware!
You'd best put on a coat of mail,
'Tis wisest to prepare.

The world is coming to an end,
The Bible tells us so.
Give up this struggle for your bread
And be prepared to go—

My God! What are we living for
If Life's one constant scare?
You may as well go dig your grave;
'Tis better to prepare!

PHILADELPHIA IS READY

WHOEVER first accused Philadelphia of being the city of slumber has obviously slandered it cruelly. An item from *The North American* of that city proves this, if it does not prove that Philadelphia has had a bad dream. We are shown that that community is ready for trouble at the drop of the hat. Bring on your war! The City of Brotherly Love is looking for it. Thus we read:

If the United States goes to war—

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Philadelphia social leader, will aid in collecting and preparing surgical supplies for the nation's fighting forces.

Mrs. Charles Henry Gummey, wife of Judge Gummey, of the orphans' court, will volunteer as a nurse without pay. Mrs. Gummey is a graduate nurse.

Mrs. Henry W. Biddle will assist in caring for the families of sailors and soldiers in the service.

Mrs. T. Campbell Madeira will undertake to collect and prepare food for troops and the needy.

These women are among those who have enlisted at the recruiting station of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness. They made their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You Can Reach The Southern Consumer

Problem analyzed—Mr. Manufacturer.

Thirty-five leading magazines have **thirteen per cent of their circulation scattered over fourteen Southern States,** reaching only **7½% of the population.**

Yet the report of the Research Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World shows that the consumer of the South increased his purchases during 1915 more than the consumer of any other section of the United States.

The average increase for the United States was 15.93 per cent, while the average increase for the South was **22.31 per cent.** The three Southern divisions lead all others.

Here are the figures from "Associated Advertising."

West South Central States	**24.08%**
East South Central States	**23.41** "
South Atlantic States	**18.44** "
New England States	16.58 "
Mountain States	15.45 "
East North Central States	15.12 "
West North Central States	14.43 "
Middle Atlantic States	13.66 "
Pacific States	11.23 "
Average for the United States	15.93 "

Approximately thirty-five million people live in the South. These consumers are reached most economically and thoroughly through Southern daily newspapers. Address any of the list of papers direct for information.

ALABAMA
Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Gadsden Times-News
Mobile Item

FLORIDA
Jacksonville Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA
Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian-American
Augusta Herald
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Waycross Journal-Herald

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville Gazette-News
Charlotte News
Charlotte Observer
Greensboro News
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA
Anderson Daily Mail
Charleston News and Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record
Columbia State
Greenville News
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal

TENNESSEE
Bristol Herald-Courier
Chattanooga News
Nashville Tennessean

MASSENGALE, ATLANTA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ATTENTION PHONE-USERS

AT last the Phone List problem is solved. The Meilicke Active Phone List has been especially designed to greatly improve telephone efficiency.

Makes it unnecessary to flounder through a huge directory—to worry about scratch paper—everything is placed at your finger tips. 99% of your calls can be listed in a Meilicke Active Phone List.

Meilicke Active Phone List—$1

Note These Features:

Hinged cards so that reference and entries can be made by merely tipping cards.

Index cards automatically fly closed when reference is finished.

Cards are loose leaf and will hold 440 names, exchanges and phone numbers.

Tabs plainly in sight.

Scratch pad is a necessity.

The frame is made of pressed steel, black rubber finished same as phone.

This attractive device is durable and highly finished; it will last a lifetime.

Detachable Style Snaps on Telephone

Wall Phone Style

Desk Style

YOU get fully a $10 value when you purchase a Meilicke Active Phone List. It is the handiest little device on the market!

Send One Dollar, and we'll mail you Postpaid, either.

MEILICKE CALCULATOR CO.

Room 417, Thompson Building, Chicago, Ill.

For leaky auto radiators

Pour in Se-Ment-Ol.

No tools, no tinkering, no removal of radiator.

No searching for the leak with torch and solder.

"Finds the leak and fixes it"

SE-MENT-OL — THE CHEMICALLY CORRECT RADIATOR CEMENT — NORTHWESTERN CHEMICAL CO. MARIETTA, OHIO

is the motorists' ever-ready remedy for radiator leaks. It dissolves in the hot water. In passing through the leak it congeals into a permanent repair.

Simple, scientific, sure.

At All Dealers, 75 cents

We also make **CARBONOX**, *the "Chemically Correct" Carbon Remover.*

The Northwestern Chemical Co.

MARIETTA, OHIO

own choices of tasks in case of war or State or national calamity.

In addition to society women, recruits included salesgirls, business-women, housewives. Fifteen graduate nurses had enrolled an hour after the station opened.

Many of the wealthier recruits left money for the preparedness fund. Several contributed to send Pennsylvania men to the citizens' camp this year.

IS "K. OF K." A BLUNDERER?

"KITCHENER has never once been right during this war," is a statement that has been made, and one that is fairly typical of many others made by those whom one writer terms the devotees of the sport of Kitchener-baiting. He was wrong about shells, machine guns, recruiting, the Dardanelles, and a host of other important details, these glib critics jeer. Some of this may easily be true, but a total condemnation of England's most romantic figure on this score would seem ill-advised. As many have agreed, "K. of K." is all-important as a symbol to the British public of British determination and pluck—the bulldog policy in which politicians would rightly teach their followings to have faith, since it has so often pulled the nation out of a morass of blunders. "The English people have set up an image and labeled it 'Kitchener,'" declares Sydney Brooks in the New York *Times*. Its chief characteristic is an air of "you-be-damnedness" dear to the heart of the average Englishman. "Silent strength" is a sort of ideal to these people, and if it is often attributed by them to silent inefficiency no permanent harm seems to result. But Mr. Brooks goes further than merely to defend Kitchener on the grounds of his usefulness as a romantic figure. He attacks the assertion of his blunderings, and, admitting that he has erred, maintains that he is not given credit for the correct decisions he has made. As we read:

He was conspicuously right in anticipating a war that would last at least three years, when most of the experts were sure it would be over in six months. And he was not less right in calling upon the men of England to enlist by the million while those around him were positive that it "couldn't be done." On those two fundamental points, at any rate, he saw straight and clear, and I do not know who, if not he, could have built up from nothing the machinery for training the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 raw recruits who have passed or are passing through the military mill. That is a definite achievement with which, if you take it as a whole and do not look too closely into the details, the most captious critic will find it difficult to quarrel.

Where Kitchener has failed it has been partly because of his ignorance of English conditions, partly because, being a glutton for work and a natural autocrat, he has tried to do too much himself, and partly because his is not by any means a first-class mind. I was discussing this point about three weeks ago in London with one of his fellow Ministers—a man whose train-

LITTLE TRAINING COURSES IN THE ART OF WRITING AND SPEAKING

75 cents per volume. Intensely interesting little books to read and study—mighty handy and practicable for quick and ready reference. By **Sherwin Cody,** famous modern teacher of practical English.

Story Writing and Journalism A valuable little course full of useful hints for all who would put *more* power and punch into stories, advertisements, letters, booklets, speeches, sales talks, etc. Takes up journalism, short story writing, material, ideas, plot, how to write, etc., etc. Cloth bound, 126 pages, 75 cents postpaid.

How and What to Read —Study of Literature—*what constitutes a good Poem? Essay? Novel?* Modern Literature. How To Read the Best Poetry—How To Study Shakespeare—The Romantic Novelists, Scott, Hugo, Dumas —The *Realistic Novelists,* Dickens, Thackeray, Balzac— The Short Story, Poe, Hawthorne, Maupassant. Classics *for young people,* etc. *Cloth,* 130 pages, 75 cents postpaid.

75¢ EACH

HANDY DEPENDABLE AUTHORITATIVE GUIDES TO GOOD ENGLISH

Grammar —Practical and *intensely interesting.* He makes the study of grammar delightfully attractive. Invaluable as an ever-handy little reference book. *Cloth,* 127 pages, 75 cents postpaid.

Word Study —The Study of Spelling—Letters and Sounds—Word-Building Rules and Applications—Pronunciation—A Spelling Drill, etc. Cloth, 128 pages, 75c postpaid.

Composition —A wonderfully comprehensive little course in writing. Takes up the method of the masters—diction, figures of speech, style, humor, ridicule. The rhetorical, impassioned, and lofty styles. Reserve, criticism. The style of fiction, narrative, description and dialogue. Epigrammatic style. Simplicity. Harmony of style. Imagination and reality. Contrast, etc., etc. Cloth, 128 pages, 75 cents postpaid.

Dictionary of Errors —An instant quick reference and help in matters of punctuation, capitalization, pronunciation and grammar. Explains and corrects errors in business and social letter writing. Errors in the use of words, etc. *Cloth,* 136 pages, 75c postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

Queen Wilhelmina and her Daughter

THE PRIVATE LIVES OF KINGS AND QUEENS

are most entertainingly treated of in a book of peculiar significance,

The Royal Marriage Market of Europe

by Princess Catherine Radziwill, for years a member of European courts. It tells of the romances and love tragedies of the Hohenzollerns, the Romanoffs, the Hapsburgs, and the other great reigning houses, and lets in a flood of light upon the family connections and alliances that are such important factors in the destinies of nations. An absorbingly interesting book that will make clear many of the motives behind Old World politics.

"Sheds new light from different angles upon conditions leading to the great war."—*Argonaut,* San Francisco.

"Racy and informal. . . . Relates a large amount of court gossip and hints at even greater scandals."—*Evening Transcript,* Boston.

Large 8vo, Cloth, Illustrated. **$2.00**; *by mail,* **$2.16**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Have You Ever Read **THACKERAY?**

Here's Your Chance!

If you have not read Thackeray you have yet to enjoy a rare treat. If you have, you will surely want this permanent, de luxe edition, ***now,*** while you may obtain it at practically the factory price.

Only $1.00 brings the entire set to your home for inspection. Here is a real bargain in books. We had our pick of the choicest editions left in the recent failure of a large book manufacturer, and among them were a very few sets of this splendid Thackeray. Original price **$22.50.** For quick clearance you may now take a set at **$12.50** and pay in easy instalments. Big, beautiful books. Ten large volumes, bound in olive-colored Interlaken book cloth. Many fine, striking illustrations. Good paper, large type—gold tops. Photogravure frontispieces, etc. Pin a **$1** bill to this coupon and at least inspect this splendid edition. Fully returnable after examination if not satisfactory, in which event we refund your dollar and pay carriage both ways. See particulars in coupon.

A Few Sets at Factory Cost

In Thackeray's company we never lack entertainment; he introduces us to characters whose acquaintance is a liberal education—the unscrupulous and clever Becky Sharp, the noble and simple-hearted Colonel Newcome, Henry Esmond, and that wholehearted villain, Barry Lyndon. Books offering such keen enjoyment and sound instruction in life are the best furniture for a home; they should *be owned (not borrowed),* so that they may be read and read again.

Reg. Price $22.50 Now Only **$12.50**

Free Examination Form

Funk & Wagnalls Company
354 Fourth Ave., New York

Send me, carriage paid, regular $22.50 set of Thackeray for only $12.50. I enclose $1.00, and will pay balance in $1.00 instalments monthly if I keep the set. You will refund my dollar if I send them back within ten days. (L.D. 2-26-16)

Name.....

Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing and instincts have been the very opposite of Kitchener's who has a singular gift of dispassionate judgment.

"The people," he said, "believe 'K.' to be a great soldier. He is nothing of the kind. He is a good organizer and a hard worker, but the real bent of his mind and temperament is toward diplomacy. He is half-Irish and half-Asiatic. He would make a better Prime Minister than Secretary for War. As a colleague I like him. He is pleasant, considerate, and far more talkative than I had expected to find him. But, also, he is stupid. No, 'stupid' isn't quite the word. Impenetrable! That's it. Occasionally you will strike from him sparks that surprize you, flashes that make you say to yourself: 'This man, after all, is not so dull as he seems. No other soldier that I know of could have said what he has just said.' And then, just when you have been encouraged to expect something really illuminating, he falls back into his normal—what did I say?—yes, impenetrable self. And at such times you can get nothing out of him and put nothing in. But all the same you remember the sparks and the flashes that shocked you for a moment into realizing that he is really a great man."

I hardly, however, think it likely that he will stay much longer at the War Office. His work there is pretty well done; and there is another, and in many ways a more familiar, scene of action that demands his presence. We are fighting two or three Middle-Eastern wars, as well as the war in Europe. We are engaged on the Tigris and Euphrates, in the Balkans, in Persia, in Arabia, and Syria, and on the banks of the Nile, and there is still an open account with the Germans in East Africa. These operations are subsidiary to, and yet in a sense apart from, the main theater of war, and they raise a host of military and diplomatic problems peculiarly their own. Carrying them on simultaneously from London has been proved an unsatisfactory method. Cairo is the obvious center at which these variegated threads meet. And nobody's presence at Cairo would carry such weight from the Balkans to Afghanistan as Lord Kitchener's.

A SAILOR'S BAD LUCK—William Gow, says the New York *American*, will go down to posterity as a record-breaking war-victim. This is what has happened to him thus far:

October, 1914, chief engineer of the Ropner freighter *Colby*, of Hartlepool; sunk by the German cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm;* taken as a prisoner of war to Newport News; released.

December, 1914, at his home in Hartlepool; his home destroyed by shell-fire from the German cruisers during raid.

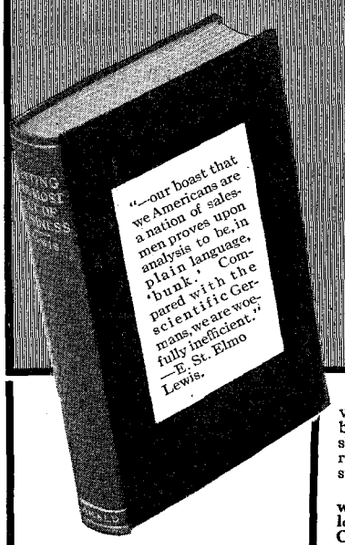
June, 1915, chief engineer of the Ropner freighter *Gadsby*, of Hartlepool; sunk by German submarine *U-39* in the week in which 29 other freighters were torpedoed in the North Sea; picked up by a trawler after being in the water six hours.

January, 1916, chief engineer of the Ropner freighter *Dromonby*, of Hartlepool; sunk by a German raider in the Bay of Biscay; brought in the prize-ship *Appam* to Newport News.

And now Mr. Gow is returning to Hartlepool to get a berth on some Ropner freighter still afloat.

The Secrets of Business Strategy

A wonderful, an astounding book—a book that will be to business what Bernhardi's book on War was to German fighting efficiency—a manual of the *strategy* that makes men successful in business — unfolded, before your eyes, out of the actual plans, methods and success-secrets of America's great corporations and managers of men.


"—our boast that we Americans are a nation of salesmen proves upon analysis to be, in plain language, 'bunk.' Compared with the scientific Germans, we are woefully inefficient."
—E. St. Elmo Lewis.

How the proper employment of stenographers in one firm increased output 30%.
How the National Cash Register fixes the amount of business to be done in each territory.
Rules to test your personal efficiency.
The rules of Wanamaker publicity.
How to manage a growing business.
The secret for retail success.
How to train salesmen.
Picking the right wage plan.
The Line and Staff System of organization.

What Big Men Say

"A great book. Invaluable for the man who is slipping."—N. A. Hawkins, Sales Manager, Ford Motor Company.
"Will help revolutionize business."—George W. Coleman, W. H. McElwain Co., Boston.
"The man who reads it will find his outlook on business immeasurably increased."—Harry Tipper, Advertising Manager, The Texas Co.
"A corking good book. I am reading every word of it."—Waldo P. Warren, for nine years advertising manager, Marshall Field & Co.
"It ought almost to blind with its flood of light."—Harrington Emerson.
"Gives knowledge that might take ten years to pick up by experience."—Geo. B. Everitt, Nat'l Cloak & Suit Co.
"I wish I could have had it years ago."—A. H. Fargo, President, A. H. Fargo Co.

Now—when the complications of war are opening up vast new business opportunities, and demanding better business knowledge, every man with responsibility on his shoulders, or the hope in his heart of being worthy of big responsibilities, should read this great manual of business strategy.

How the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is organized; what wrecked most of the Vacuum-Cleaner makers; how Kellogg planned his great cereal advertising campaign; Hugh Chalmers' plan for getting each day's work done on time; Frank A. Vanderlip's method for getting men to work his way — dozens of such successful ideas and methods are given, and from them is unfolded the big, complete strategy of Success.

In this new book, "Getting the Most Out of Business," E. St. Elmo Lewis has written the Bernhardi book of American business. Melville W. Mix, president of the Dodge Manufacturing Co., said after he read this book, "It seems to me that Mr. Lewis is the father of one of the most valuable contributions to current business literature. Its localized and personal atmosphere seems to take one into the confidence of the great captains of industry and finance." Charles F. Abbot, former president of the New England Efficiency Society, says of this book, "I consider this the most instructive and most practical work on modern business I have ever read." John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Co., sums up the whole attitude of big men towards this new strategy, and the attitude *every* man *should* take, when he says, "I have ordered ten copies for distribution among our heads."

How to Get This Book

Send no money. So great do we know this book to be—so important to every man in business, young or old, rich or poor—that we will send it to any responsible man to examine for himself before he pays a cent for it. Simply fill out and mail the coupon and we will send you, prepaid, this remarkable book, "Getting the Most Out of Business." Take five days to pass an opinion on it. Then send us the price, $2.00, or return the book. This book will give you a definite strategy on which to base your plans—a workable philosophy of successful business. Tear off the coupon now.

RONALD PRESS CO., 21 Vesey St., New York

RONALD PRESS CO., 21 Vesey Street, New York.
Send me for my free, full examination, the new book on American business strategy—"Getting the Most Out of Business," by E. St. Elmo Lewis. I agree to either return the book within five days, or send you the purchase price, $2.00.

Name.....
Business Firm
or Reference.....
.....
Address .....

TYPEWRITERS FACTORY TO YOU

Look at these bargains! Typewriters Rebuilt in our own Factories, and guaranteed for one year.
Underwoods $25 to $70 Royals $25 to $65
L. C. Smith $30 to $55 Olivers $20 to $45
Brand new No. 2 Smith Premiers $45
Special this month
Remington Visible No. 10, $28.50
We have others, of course. Send for catalogue describing them. Branch offices in principal cities.

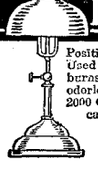
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

All About Aircraft

By Ralph Simmonds. All about airships, aeroplanes, and balloons, aerodynamics, engines, etc. Early experiments, experimenters, etc. Chapters about aircraft in the present war. A great, fascinating story of the conquest of the air. 78 full-page illustrations show practically every known type of aircraft. $1.50; by mail $1.62.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

The "BEST" LIGHT



Positively the cheapest and strongest light on earth. Used in every country on the globe. Makes and burns its own gas. Casts no shadows. Clean and odorless. Absolutely safe. Over 200 styles. 100 to 2000 Candle Power. Fully Guaranteed. Write for catalog. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

HOW TO LIVE

Just published. Authorized by and prepared in collaboration with the Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute by IRVING FISHER, Chairman, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University, and EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M.D. This volume is virtually the nation's official general handbook of personal and home hygiene. Scientifically correct information on diet, breathing, exercise, constipation, housing, bathing, hygiene, blood pressure, etc., etc. *Send for a copy to-day. $1.00; by mail $1.12.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 568, NEW YORK

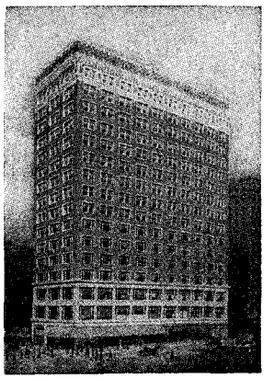
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

5½% Investment

IN

Chicago's Business Center

Security over 2 to 1.
Actual present net earnings over 2½ to 1.



First Mortgage Bonds of $500 and $1,000 denominations secured by one of the best paying modern office buildings in the business center of Chicago. Substantial serial payments provide rapid increase in the margin of security. An investment especially suited to investors requiring positive safety and good yield.

Ask for Circular No. 910R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865)
10 So. La Salle St., Chicago

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THRIFT AS THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROMOTED IT

THE Postmaster-General, Mr. Burleson, has written for the New York *Times Annalist* an article in which he shows that deposits in the postal savings-banks of this country have expanded notably during the European War. The report of operations for the fiscal year, which closed on June 30 last, shows that the increase in business, both in number of depositors and amount of deposits, "was the largest in the history of the service." This result was attributed in part to the effects of the war, but it was "clearly apparent that the service is growing in public esteem and is being more generally patronized as its advantages are brought to the attention of the people through practical demonstration." On June 30 there were 525,414 depositors on the books of the Government postal system, which was a gain of 136,903, or 35.2 per cent. The aggregate of balances was $65,684,708, a gain for the year of $22,240,437, or 51.2 per cent. In New York City the deposits increased 199.4 per cent.; in Bridgeport, 188.3 per cent.; in Brooklyn, 167.2 per cent.; in Paterson, 162.1 per cent.; in Jersey City, 122.1 per cent.; in Detroit, 112 per cent. In twelve other cities the increases ranged from 50 to 100 per cent. In New York City alone there were 108,274 depositors with $13,154,695 to their credit. Other points brought out by the Postmaster-General are these:

"As a result of data compiled by the Post-office Department on the nativity of the postal savings depositors, it is shown that on June 30, 58.7 per cent. of the total number of depositors were born outside of the United States and had to their credit over $47,000,000, or 71.8 per cent. of the total postal-savings deposits. Natives of Russia led with 20.7 per cent. of the total deposits; then followed in order natives of Italy, with 14.2 per cent.; Great Britain and its colonies, with 8.8 per cent.; Austria, with 8.7 per cent.; Hungary, with 4.3 per cent.; Germany, with 4.1 per cent.; Sweden, with 2.2 per cent., and Greece, with 1.8 per cent.

"Altho successful, the postal-savings system still falls short of bringing to the people its fullest possible benefit. The records show that approximately 30,000, or 5.4 per cent. of the total number of postal-savings depositors, had the maximum balance allowable of $500 to their credit, and under the present law no more could be accepted from them. Of these, 73 per cent. were foreign-born. Continuous complaints have been received from postmasters that the restrictions on deposits have retarded the development of the system and have curtailed its usefulness.

"The system was put into operation on January 3, 1911, at forty-eight second-class post-offices, one in each State, and extended rapidly thereafter. The growth of the system has been phenomenal; its beneficial results have demonstrated conclusively that it is a distinct factor in the advancement of our social and economic organization. The table below shows the growth of the system and gives a summary of transactions from the time it went into operation in January, 1911, by periods of six months:

Six-Month Period Ending—	*Number of Depository Offices**	*Number of Depositors*
June 30, 1911	400	11,918
Dec. 31, 1911	5,132	162,697
June 30, 1912	10,170	243,801
Dec. 31, 1912	12,823	302,157
June 30, 1913	12,820	331,006
Dec. 31, 1913	10,871	364,286
June 30, 1914	10,347	388,511
Dec. 31, 1914	10,346	496,008
June 30, 1915	9,546	525,414

* Includes certain branch offices and stations in the larger cities.

Six-Month Period Ending—	*Deposits*	*Withdrawals*	*Increase in Balances on Deposit*
June 30, 1911	$778,129	$100,984	$677,145
Dec. 31, 1911	12,609,139	2,671,608	9,937,531
June 30, 1912	18,123,218	8,500,810	9,622,408
Dec. 31, 1912	20,448,545	12,628,570	7,819,975
June 30, 1913	21,252,838	15,491,027	5,761,811
Dec. 31, 1913	24,005,311	18,074,651	5,930,660
June 30, 1914	23,809,938	20,115,197	3,694,741
Dec. 31, 1914	37,806,633	22,105,615	15,701,018
June 30, 1915	32,508,225	25,968,806	6,539,419
Total	$191,341,976	$125,657,268	$65,684,708

"The withdrawals include deposits converted into United States postal-savings 2½ per cent. bonds, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under a provision of the Postal Savings Act. The various issues of these bonds from the time the system began operations to July 1, 1915, are shown in a table presented herewith:

Date of Issue	*Registered*	*Coupon*	*Total*
July 1, 1911	$35,780	$6,120	$41,900
Jan. 1, 1912	313,900	103,480	417,380
July 1, 1912	712,980	141,880	854,860
Jan. 1, 1913	881,120	193,860	1,074,980
July 1, 1913	962,920	153,960	1,116,880
Jan. 1, 1914	970,720	159,100	1,129,820
July 1, 1914	761,880	110,360	872,240
Jan. 1, 1915	842,500	91,040	933,540
July 1, 1915	778,560	86,940	865,500
Total	$6,260,360	$1,046,740	$7,307,100

"The reduction in the number of depository offices is due to the discontinuance of the service at the smaller post-offices at which little or no business was transacted. It is now the practise of the department to designate post-offices as postal-savings depositories only when a demand is shown for the service by the residents of the community which the post-office serves. In order that every one in the United States may have the opportunity to become a depositor, there has been inaugurated a banking-by-mail system whereby residents of communities to which the service has not been extended may open accounts by mail at near-by offices and make subsequent deposits and withdrawals by the same means.

"The balance-sheet of the system, showing comparatively the resources and liabilities on June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, the increase or decrease in each item during the period reported, and related dates, is given in the following table:

Resources	*Balance June 30, 1915*	*Year's Change*
Cash Working Balances		
Interest bearing:		
Funds on deposit	$60,042,033.56	+$19,164,470.06
Investments		
Interest bearing:		
Postal-Savings bonds	954,040.00	+ 497,200.00
Cash Working Balances		
Non-interest-bearing:		
Postmasters	147,364.10	− 18,526.19
Treasurer of U. S.	1,670,375.77	+ 2,083,105.11
Secretary of Treasury	11,925.50	− 865,931.50
Depository banks	736,426.24	+ 244,885.39
Cash Reserve Balances		
Non-interest-bearing:		
Treasurer of U. S.	3,194,439.56	+ 1,079,891.36
Total resources	$66,756,604.73	+$22,185,094.23

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Liabilities			
Demand			
Interest-bearing:			
Outstanding certificates	$65,684,708.00	+$22,240,437.00	
Non-interest-bearing:			
Due depositors	582,732.72	+	216,545.68
Postal Service	12,294.40	−	44,505.29
Reserved earnings	476,869.61	−	227,383.16
Total liabilities	$66,756,604.73	+$22,185,094.23	
Excess of *liabilities over resources	†$3,823,134.44	+	2,585,506.94
Funds to meet liability to depositors held as follows:			
Cash working balances	93.74%	−	0.39%
Cash reserve balances	4.62%	−	0.01%
Investments in bonds	1.44%	+	0.40%

* Interest-bearing. † The value of certificates surrendered for bonds to be issued July 1, 1914, and July 1, 1915, $872,240 and $865,500, respectively, have been deducted, the interest liability on these certificates having terminated on June 30.

"It is estimated on reliable data that the number of depositors on November 30, 1915, was 560,000, with balances to their credit aggregating $73,000,000."

HEAVIEST OF BANK-CLEARINGS

Bank-clearings in this country for the month of January, 1916, were in total $19,958,401,410, a sum which represents, says *Bradstreet's*, "a new high record for that month." The total was the third heaviest ever recorded. The two months' clearings that have been heavier than January's were those of the previous October and December. The showing for January, however, was only 1 per cent. under the highest amount of clearings ever recorded. In New York City the January total was $12,326,803,027. *Bradstreet's* accepted the figures as "proof that there was little, if any, post-holiday lull in business this year." Indeed, evidence of prosperity continued in many directions. Wages advanced, collections were good, most industries were working at high speed, trade was moving along at a smarter rate, instead of showing a January let-up, and stock-market operations were active. The writer gave details as to other years, and figures for different sections and cities:

"Changes in clearings in September, October, November, and December, 1915, and January, 1916, are shown by sections in the following table, the comparisons being with the corresponding periods in preceding years:

	Inc., Sept., 1915	*Inc.*, Oct., 1915	*Inc.*, Nov., 1915	*Inc.*, Dec., 1915	*Inc.*, Jan., 1916
New England	23.6	37.8	45.5	43.1	34.2
Middle	86.6	111.1	106.5	82.7	65.7
Western	20.0	28.5	48.8	45.5	42.0
Northwestern	9.5	14.1	25.5	20.7	16.0
Southwestern	14.1	20.0	33.5	21.6	13.4
Southern	8.6	20.4	34.3	30.7	23.6
Far-western	2.8	9.0	16.2	16.5	12.4
Total, United States	54.0	72.4	70.5	60.7	49.0
New York City	100.1	127.1	119.1	80.8	69.2
Outside New York	13.6	21.5	32.8	30.1	25.0
Canadian	*7.2	10.2	38.5	53.1	31.0

*Decrease.

"The middle division shows a rise of 65.7 per cent., the western exhibits one of 42 per cent., the New England contributes a gain of 34.2 per cent., and the southern displays an advance of 23.6 per cent. The northwestern group discloses an accretion of 16 per cent., the southwestern 13.4 per cent., and the far-western 12.4 per cent.

"In the annexed exhibit, record high points for a number of cities are given with the months in which the peaks were reached:

New York	October, 1915	$12,739,678,652
Chicago	December, 1915	1,577,606,485
Boston	January, 1907	905,240,383
Philadelphia	December, 1915	1,035,617,324
St. Louis	January, 1916	429,456,675
Pittsburg	April, 1913	280,459,924
Kansas City	November, 1915	394,019,925
San Francisco	December, 1915	260,941,563
Minneapolis	December, 1915	171,955,000
Baltimore	December, 1915	208,833,098

How to Invest Money

"Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," said old David Crockett. The truism is doubly true when it comes to selecting investments. "Be sure it is *safe*, and then go ahead," is the first and most important investment rule.

Make certain that your investment is protected against the least possibility of loss before you consider the interest rate or any other feature.

If you get perfect safety with 6% interest, you have an attractive investment combination. Both features are found in the First Mortgage Serial Real Estate Bonds we offer.

The best proof of their safety is the fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any security purchased of us since this House was founded 34 years ago.

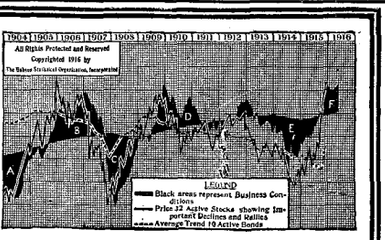
We have prepared a special book giving the reasons for this record, and telling how to invest money safely to net 6%.

Write today for the Straus Investors Magazine and Booklet No. C-645

ESTABLISHED 1882
S.W. STRAUS & CO.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
STRAUS BUILDING, CHICAGO · 5th & HENNEPIN, MINNEAPOLIS · 150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FOR SALE
5% High Grade Municipal Bonds
that will net investor 5% interest secured by growing and active municipalities. In denominations of $500 and $1000. Send for circular.
HOME BANK AND TRUST CO.
Resources over $2,000,000.
Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., Chicago, Illinois

OKLAHOMA 6% NET MORTGAGES
INCREASE YOUR INCOME
Others buy them. Safe, and more interest than the 3% or 4% savings banks pay. Better get posted.
WRITE FOR NEW LIST NO. 574 AND FREE BOOKLET.
OKLAHOMA FARM MORTGAGE CO. (INC)
Oklahoma City, U. S. A.



When to Sell

Babson Service is a safe guide to profitable investment. It keeps clients reliably informed as to when to buy or sell. It will help *you*.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free. Write to Department G-4-12 of the

Babson Statistical Organization
Executive Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of its Character in U. S.

FORMAN FARM MORTGAGES 6%

During 1915 the total product of the United States farms was over ten billion dollars.

That was more than four times their mortgage debt.

Our business is to select and purchase the best of these mortgages and offer them to you for investment.

Write for list B 5.

George M. Forman & Company
(Founded 1885) 11 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Conservation of Wealth

Economists agree that the greatest incentive you have to acquire wealth is your desire to provide for those dependent upon you.

Municipal bonds offer you the safest method to conserve your wealth as it is acquired. They represent wealth in its purest, most stable and convenient form; in addition give a satisfactory return upon that wealth.

Municipal bonds require the minimum of thought after they are purchased—an item of the utmost importance to those dependent upon you in case of your disability. In addition they are free from the income tax—a consideration of increasing importance.

To obtain the maximum security consult a Bond House whose financial strength and whose integrity are beyond Question. Our judgment has been proved by long years of practical experience. Consult us in regard to your investments whether they be in large or small amounts.

Write today for our new Booklet "The Premier Investment" and Circular L2, describing our list of offerings. Address nearest office.

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds

New York, 14 Wall Street
St. Louis, 408 Olive Street
Chicago, 111 W. Monroe St.
Cincinnati, 102 Union Trust Bldg.

Danforth Farm Mortgages

representing conservative Loans on going farms are a safe investment.

The farms we lend on will earn more than three times the annual interest and taxes on the land, besides making a good living for the borrowers and leaving a surplus to apply on the debt.

We have them in denominations ranging from $500.00 upwards.

Ask for Descriptive List No. 50.

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON ILLINOIS

6% FARM MORTGAGES

33 years' experience without the loss of a Dollar, is your guarantee when you invest in our Mortgages, furnished in large and small amounts.

Send for free descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA
ESTABLISHED 1883
Capital and Surplus One-Half Million Dollars

We're Right on the Ground

Cincinnati	January, 1916	$140,878,450
New Orleans	February, 1904	124,402,607
Cleveland	January, 1916	172,118,897
Detroit	January, 1916	153,075,827
Omaha	October, 1915	98,352,313
Louisville	January, 1916	83,194,033
St. Paul	November, 1915	79,253,855
Seattle	October, 1913	65,352,937
Milwaukee	December, 1915	79,852,455
Atlanta	October, 1913	91,541,341
Denver	November, 1915	56,437,152
Buffalo	October, 1913	67,732,643
Providence	October, 1913	46,081,900
Portland, Ore	October, 1915	59,997,497
Duluth	November, 1915	55,329,242
Indianapolis	January, 1916	44,048,422
Savannah	October, 1913	43,477,118
Memphis	November, 1911	49,906,343
Richmond	December, 1915	69,381,000
St. Joseph	January, 1916	40,243,000
Salt Lake City	December, 1915	42,399,088
Spokane	October, 1912	22,130,236

"The statistical facts this year are decidedly favorable, with 108 cities showing increases over January, 1915, while only thirteen manifest decreases, and with the total itself reflecting a rise of 49 per cent. over the month just named. Comparison with January of 1914, as well as with January of 1913, in both of which periods clearings for the country as a whole were deemed especially heavy, reveals a gain of 24 per cent., and contrast with the like month in 1912 shows a rise of 33 per cent. The previous high record for January was attained in 1906, but the present total of $19,958,401,410 exceeds that of January.

"It has been shown that payments at New York were $12,326,802,227. This sum represents a rise of 69.2 per cent. over January, 1915, of 31 per cent. over that month in the two preceding years, of approximately 40 per cent. over January, 1912, and of 9 per cent. over the corresponding time in 1906. Outside of New York the total for January this year—$7,631,599,183—reflects a gain of 25 per cent. over that month last year, while it discloses an increase of 13.4 per cent. over January, 1914, and of 13 per cent. over the like time in 1913.

"Following are the aggregates of clearings monthly at all cities, compared with the like periods in four preceding years:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
Jan.	$19,957	$13,389	$16,100	$16,090	$14,977
Feb.	....	11,832	12,770	13,481	12,788
Mar.	....	13,733	14,148	13,985	14,330
1st quarter	....	$38,954	$43,018	$43,556	$42,095
April	....	$14,900	$14,791	$14,153	$14,855
May	....	14,516	13,061	13,980	14,708
June	....	14,011	13,841	13,580	13,519
2d quarter	....	$43,427	$41,693	$41,713	$43,082
July	....	$14,812	$14,385	$13,422	$13,847
Aug.	....	14,170	9,840	12,260	13,097
Sept.	....	15,289	9,927	13,293	12,956
3d quarter	....	$44,271	$34,152	$38,975	$39,900
Oct.	....	$20,050	$11,624	$15,551	$17,002
Nov.	....	19,249	10,982	13,742	15,228
Dec.	....	20,167	12,540	14,537	15,217
4th quarter	....	$59,466	$35,146	$43,830	$47,447
Grand total	....	$186,118	$154,009	$168,074	$172,524

AS TO NON-DIVIDEND-PAYING RAILROAD COMMON STOCKS

Most financial papers are accustomed to receive letters from readers inquiring as to the wisdom of purchasing the common stocks of railroads that pay no dividends, but which in future may pay, thus making the stocks attractive as investments for a "long pull." The idea of these inquirers, as understood by *The Financial World*, is "to buy the stock, lay it away, and 'forget it' for a number of years, meanwhile, like the land speculator, being content to receive nothing on the chance of big value developing where his property is located as the result of growing earnings." The writer believes that many readers who have cherished this idea have had in mind the careers of roads like the Atchison, Union

The Best Investment Now

In periods of business and financial recuperation like the present, there are always **chances to invest to advantage** because interest has centered upon certain classes of securities, while others equally safe and desirable have been neglected.

Upon request for Circular D-35 we will send our pamphlet,

"Trend of the Bond Market"

and a list of carefully selected Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds yielding from 4% to 6%.

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Income

An initial step toward establishing an independent income is the purchase of sound stocks and bonds by the

PARTIAL PAYMENT METHOD

which requires a moderate first payment and regular monthly payments.

Dividends paid are credited to purchaser from time of first payment.

Write for Booklet No. 33 giving particulars.

HARRIS, WINTHROP & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
The Rookery, Chicago
15 Wall Street, New York

"Don't-Snore"

Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada & Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING AND MOUTH BREATHING
Made of Gold, $2.00 in U. S. Postpaid.
MONEY REFUNDED ANY TIME WITHOUT QUESTION.
Sizes: 1, Childs; 2, Regular (90 per ct. of sales); 3, Large
Comfortable and Convenient. Information on request.
SIMPLE DEVICE CO., Middleburg, Va., Box 12

PATENTS

Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

foreign exchange is the clue . . . .

to the international situation

The unprecedented increase in our foreign trade—the unfamiliar spectacle of our becoming a creditor nation—is causing business men and students to pay more attention to the study of foreign exchange. *What is it? How does it operate? How is it affected by international transactions?* ¶ These questions and many others are answered in "The Elements of Foreign Exchange" by Franklin Escher. The intricacies and perplexities of foreign exchange are made clear in this little book, which, in a popular and readable style, tells you just what you NEED and WANT to know about this important subject. Sent prepaid anywhere on receipt of check or money order for $1.00.

Send for our catalogue of banking books.

Bankers Publishing Company
251 Broadway New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific, whose stocks in early days sold even lower than some of the non-dividend common stocks now do, but which later "developed tremendous values and ultimately made rich those owners who got in on the ground floor."

While something may be said for purchases of this sort, a good deal, in the writer's opinion, may be said against it. Those successful roads had been built to "their greatest measure of earning power before the regulatory power of rate-making got in its work, and when, too, rights of way and new territory were to be had almost for the asking." Conditions now are different. Rates are made by law and not by traffic-officials, and where a road desires to enter a city or expand its facilities it "has almost literally to pave the way with gold to get in, so costly are real estate and franchises." The writer then gives a glance at the earnings of non-dividend-paying roads like the Erie, Southern Railway, Seaboard Air Line, Kansas City Southern, and Chicago Great Western for the last five years. But this "does not give much encouragement for dividends on any of the common stocks in many years, except possibly in the case of Erie." Even in the case of the Erie an additional issue of $40,000,000 common stock is in prospect as the result of a "proposed issue of $20,000,000 bonds, convertible into common stock." With such an additional amount of common stock, "the prospect for Erie common is remote." The Erie this fiscal year will probably show about 7 per cent. for the first and second preferred and 4 per cent. or better for the common, the best showing made by Erie in years, "and yet dividend talk even for the first preferred has utterly faded away." Of the other roads in this class the writer says:

"In the case of Southern Railway, the system for 1914–1915 fiscal year showed only 2.67 per cent. for the preferred stock, and in 1912, when the earnings applicable to the preferred were in excess of 11 per cent., the common sold only as high as 33⅜. No dividend is now being paid on the preferred.

"In 1914, when Seaboard Air Line earned a little better than 4 per cent. and paid 4 per cent. on the preferred, the common sold only up to 22 and as low as 10, and it now has little market.

"Kansas City Southern earned in 1914–15 1 per cent. applicable to the common and sold as high as 35 and as low as 20⅝; in 1913–14 it earned nearly 3 per cent. applicable to the common and never got above 28½; in 1912–13 the net applicable to common stock dividends was 2.69 per cent. and the price-range was about as it was in the year following. Nothing was earned for the stock in 1912, but it sold as high as 31 and as low as 22½, while in 1911, when the earnings applicable to the stock were equivalent to 2.75 per cent., the stock sold as high as 37 and as low as 25.

"The chances for the Chicago Great Western common are nil. The 4 per cent. preferred dividend became cumulative in June, 1914, and is barely being earned at present.

"It will take an extraordinary and prolonged period of prosperity for these roads to bring their earnings up to a point where the directors will feel safe in giving the common stockholders any returns on their stock. They are all of them long—very long—'pulls,' and yet the idea is very persistent that they will make the fortunes of many persons if they buy them now. Perhaps they will, but the record doesn't promise any returns to all but those who are willing to put up with a very long wait."

The GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, New York on Seneca Lake.
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR

A Mineral Springs HEALTH RESORT and HOTEL known as

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM

Highly Radioactive Mineral Springs

Private Park. Miles of accurately graded walks for Oertel hill climbing. Five minutes' walk from Watkins Glen. Sporty Golf Course. Tobogganing, Skating, Music, Dancing

THE BATHS are DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL and are complete in all appointments for *Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy and Mechanotherapy.*

THE RADIUM EMANATION FROM BRINE SPRING NO. 1 AVERAGES 68 MACHE UNITS PER LITER OF WATER AND IS DUE TO RADIUM SALT IN SOLUTION

WINTER CONDITIONS FOR TAKING THE "CURE" OR FOR REST AND RECUPERATION ARE ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE

Our Illustrated Booklets and Latest Reports on our Mineral Springs will be Mailed on Request

A Working Grammar of the English Language by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., is a plain, practical manual for busy people. Eliminates all mystery and makes the principles of English construction absolutely clear. 12mo, cloth. $1.50 net; postage 12c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE
A history of the erroneous ideas and fanciful beliefs with regard to sickness and its cure, that have prevailed in the world from the days of ancient Rome to the present time. By Prof. Dr. Hugo Magnus; authorized translation from the German, edited by Dr. Julius L. Salinger. 12mo, Cloth, 214 pages. $1.00, *net*; postpaid $1.10.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Lincoln *and* Lee agreed on one thing

Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee differed radically on the one great question of their day. But on a single point they proved to be in complete agreement—the value of a policy in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Both of these great leaders turned to the "Hartford" for insurance on their homes before the breaking of the storm of the Civil War. In 1859 General Lee took out a policy on "Arlington," his beautiful estate in Virginia, while President Lincoln insured his home in Springfield, Ill., just before he left for Washington to be inaugurated in 1861.

The documents relating to the policies of Lincoln and Lee are preserved in the vaults of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, for there is a true historic significance in the records of the

INSURANCE SERVICE *OF THE* TWO HARTFORDS

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has helped make American history. Through every war, disaster and conflagration, the Old Hartford has met every honest claim promptly and to the satisfaction of its policy holders.

The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company carries into the field of casualty and bonding insurance the same high principles and integrity that have always marked the history of the parent organization.

The two companies, between them, write practically every form of insurance but life insurance.

Check on the coupon below the kind of insurance that interests you most. Mail it to us and we will send you full information.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.
Hartford, Conn.

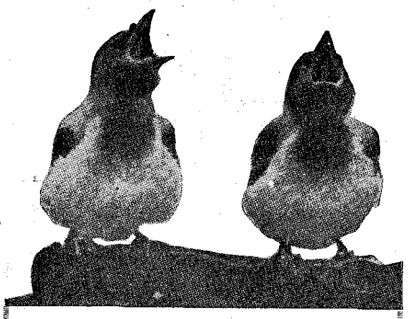
COUPON—CHECK—TEAR OFF—MAIL

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department D-2) 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:
Please send information on the kind of insurance checked to the name and address written on margin of coupon.

☐ Fire	☐ Motor Cycle	☐ Tornado	☐ Sprinkler Leakage
☐ Accident	☐ Burglary	☐ Hail	☐ Marine
☐ Health	☐ Employer's Liability	☐ Golfer's Policy	☐ Breeders and Exhibitors
☐ Auto Liability	☐ Workmen's Compensation	☐ Parcel Post	☐ Teaming
☐ Auto Collision	☐ Bonding	☐ Rent	☐ Salesmen's Samples
☐ Auto Theft	☐ Elevator	☐ Merchandise in Transit	☐ Registered Mail
☐ Auto Fire	☐ Plate Glass	☐ Live Stock Transit	☐ Use and Occupancy
☐ Baggage	☐ Race Horse	☐ Live Stock	☐ Explosion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Books for **NATURE** Students and Lovers of the

GREAT OUTDOORS

Baby Birds at Home. By Richard Kearton, F. Z.S. Beautiful plates and colored pictures from direct photographs; and interesting text concerning the family life and habits of the birds. Octavo, cloth, $1.25 net; postpaid $1.38.

The Wood Folk at Home. By May Byron. A delightful narrative of the busy hand-to-mouth existence of various folk in fur and feather. 12mo, cloth. 6 illustrations in color, and various other cuts. 50c net; postpaid 55c.

The Bird Folk at Home. By May Byron. Intimate and interesting details of bird-habit and bird-abode. Illustrated with color plates, and black-and-white cuts. Cloth, 50c; postpaid 55c.

Spiderland. By R. A. Ellis. A fine big cloth book of unusual interest and value to nature students. Numerous illustrations. Cloth, $1.25; postpaid $1.36.

Insect Workers. By William J. Claxton. Of great value to teachers and others. Shows the various insects at work and explains their wondrous methods and skill. Eight full-page plates in color and black-and-white. Cloth, 50c; postpaid 55c.

A Manual of American and European Butterflies and Moths. *Reproduced in natural* colors with their common and scientific names. Prepared under supervision of William Beutenmuller. Cloth, 25c net; postpaid 27c.

A Manual of Common American and European Insects. (Companion volume to above.) 25c net; postpaid 27c.

Marvels of Fish Life. By Dr. Francis W. Ward, F.Z.S., F.R.P.S. With more than 100 photographs of fish taken *under water* in their natural surroundings, by the ingenious devices of the author. Cloth, $2.00 net; postpaid $2.15.

The Nature Book. A popular description, by pen and camera, of the delights and beauties of the open air. Color plates and photographs. Two octavo cloth volumes. Each vol. $5.00 net; postpaid $5.38.

Life Histories of Familiar Plants. By John J. Ward. The why and wherefore of details in plant life. With numerous illustrations. Cloth, $1.25 net; postpaid $1.35.

Cassell's Natural History for Young People. By A. E. Bonser. Reliable natural history, non-technical in language. Octavo, cloth. Almost 300 pages, with 100 full-page illustrations. $2.00 net; postpaid $2.18.

How to Know the Trees. By Henry Irving. How to distinguish one kind from another at any season, with explanations of their individual character and habits. Illustrated. Cloth, $1.25 net; postpaid $1.35.

Trees, and How They Grow. By G. Clarke Nuttall and H. Essenhigh Corke. One of the most sumptuous popular books on trees that has ever been published. Illustrated with 186 photographs and 15 autochromes. 12mo, cloth, $2.00 net; postpaid $2.15.

Wonders of Plant Life. By S. Leonard Bastin. Invaluable to students and teachers of nature study, and of absorbing interest to the everyday reader. Illustrated with colored plates and half-tones. Large 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net; postpaid $1.37.

Kearton's Nature Pictures. By Richard and Cherry Kearton. The incomparable work of outdoor life in illustration. Two vols., cloth. 24 color plates, 72 photogravures, hundreds of half-tones, etc. Per set, $10.00 net; carriage extra.

Send for Free Catalog, Describing many other Books on Gardening, Outdoor Life, Nature Study, etc.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Ave. New York, N. Y.

SPICE OF LIFE

Just in Time.—PLAINTIFF'S LAWYER—"I rest the case."

DEFENDANT'S DITTO—"You ought to; it's pretty weak."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fatal Malady.—"Palestine, Tex., Jan. 23.—A man named B— was brought to this city Saturday afternoon and taken to the sanitarium in a critical condition, the result of being short. He was accompanied by Dr. S—, of C—."—*San Antonio Express.*

How Kind!—PHYLLIS—"Aren't the new Boston traffic-rules just lovely for us girls?"

ETHEL—"How so?"

PHYLLIS—"Why, didn't you know they were going to have sophomores stationed at every down-town street-corner?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Solved.—"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "suppose you wanted to build a $1,000 house and had only $700, what would you do?"

"I 'spose I'd have to marry a girl worth $300," answered the young financier.—*Kansas City Star.*

Those Happy Days.—"Remember the eyes of the nation are on you," exclaimed the constituent.

"I know it," replied Senator Sorghum. "And the nation's getting more acutely discerning every day. The time is gone when a man can assume an impressive pose and get by as an optical illusion."—*Washington Star.*

Promising Career.—JIMMIE WILLIS—"What are you going to be when you grow up?"

TOMMY GILLIS—"An American bandit in Mexico."

"But ain't that dangerous?"

"Naw. Neither side can shoot you for fear of causing international complications."—*Life.*

We Know Them.—"Twobble is always being mentioned for some kind of office. I wonder why he never gets appointed to one?"

"I suspect that's because Twobble's friends are the sort of people who wish you well without stopping to see whether their wishes are carried out or not."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Courageous Child.—Nellie, aged four, was gazing intently at the visitor's new bonnet.

"Well, dear," asked the lady at last, "what do you think of it?"

"Oh," replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Aunt Mary told mama it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me any."—*Kansas City Star.*

Providential.—A farmer in a small way walked into the offices of one of our fire-insurance companies and intimated that he wished to insure his barn and a couple of stacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the office.

The man scratched his head and pondered over the matter for a little while. Eventually he answered: "Well, it sometimes rains."—*Tit-Bits.*

PREPARE!

You May Be Next

Don't be embarrassed! Don't suffer from "stage fright"! You can become a fluent, convincing speaker before one or a thousand people!

Let Grenville Kleiser, founder of The Public Speaking Club of America and Great Britain, teach you in your spare moments at home, in private, through his Mail Course. He will make you a winning speaker at dinners and political gatherings; in your lodge room; at board meetings; selling goods, etc. His Course will build a powerful personality, increase your influence and standing, place you in direct line for advancement in business and leadership in public and social life. Only 15 minutes a day required.

FREE—Valuable Information on Public Speaking—FREE

There is a class now in formation. Write for confidential, entertaining details of this valuable Course and you will be astonished and impressed with the proof of its merits. Thousands of the best known men in America have been trained by Mr. Kleiser.

IMPORTANT—If you will add the name of a friend who also needs this instruction, we will send **him** full particulars when we send yours, without mentioning your name.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Dept. 577, New York
Publishers New Standard Dictionary, The Literary Digest, etc.

Valuable Guide Books

which show just how to succeed in every phase of **Gardening. Practical** and **Inexpensive.**

All Bound in Strong Cloth and Profusely Illustrated.

Garden Planning. By H. H. Thomas. Practical, concise directions for laying out all sizes of gardens. 60c net; by mail 67c.

Sweet Peas and How to Grow Them. By H. H. Thomas. 60c net; by mail 67c.

Perpetual Carnations. By L. J. Cook. How to cultivate the perpetual flowering carnation. 75c net; by mail 81c.

Little Gardens and How to Make the Most of Them. By H. H. Thomas. 60c net; by mail 67c.

First Steps in Gardening. By W. P. Wright and E. J. Castle. How to succeed in the cultivation of flowers, fruits and garden crops. 60c net; by mail 67c.

Gardening Difficulties Solved. By H. H. Thomas. Will meet all the ordinary difficulties which confront the possessor of a garden. 60c net; by mail 67c.

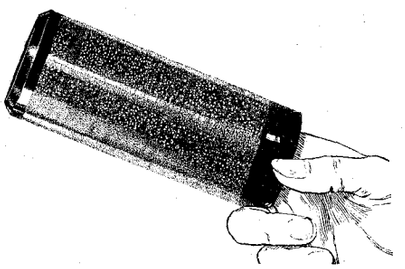
Pictorial Practical Gardening. By Walter P. Wright. A useful manual for all classes of horticulturists. 60c net; by mail 67c.

Pictorial Practical Rose Growing. By Walter P. Wright. All about the growing of roses. 60c net; by mail 67c.

Remit by money order, stamps, cash, check, etc.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue
New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



1200 letters to a Dictaphone Cylinder

YOU start dictating on a fresh Dictaphone cylinder and you dictate anywhere up to a dozen or fifteen letters—according to length. Or it can be letters, reports, memos, tabulations — anything at all.

Then your typist transcribes it on her typewriter. After it's transcribed, the office boy shaves off the recorded surface and it's all ready for a fresh batch of dictation. And you repeat this operation a hundred times on every cylinder, which makes the cost of cylinders less than the cost of stenographers' note-books and pencils.

Stop writing every letter twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. Dictate to the Dictaphone. Just reach for your 'phone—now—while you think of it and arrange for a demonstration. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Dept. 102 B
Woolworth Building
New York

Stores in the principal cities—dealers everywhere

"How One Man Saved Money"—a book we should like to send you.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

How To Get Rich

——by following a plan clearly explained in "*The Book of Thrift*," the new guide to financial success by T. D. MACGREGOR. You can do it if you get a copy of this remarkable book and yourself adopt its plan of saving and investing.

All the wisdom of genuine thrift is packed within the covers of this 350-page volume, and *it is all yours for one dollar.*

Probably this would be an extravagant claim were the book entirely the work of any one man, no matter how much of an authority he might be, but in

The Book of Thrift

Why and How to Save and What to Do With Your Savings

MR. MACGREGOR has been as much editor as author in that he has brought together and set down in most interesting and practical form the best results of the study, observation and practical experience of thousands of thrifty men and women. Not the least valuable of the book's twenty chapters is that containing helpful quotations from the lips of one hundred and sixty-eight successful men and women of every age and clime. Other features of the book of inestimable value are the true stories of success through systematic saving and wise investing, compound interest tables, and practical hints for saving in the home, the office, the factory and the farm.

Large 12mo, Cloth. $1.00 net; by mail $1.12

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354 Fourth Avenue New York

Unchangeable.—"Do you think Miss Oldgirl will ever change her mind and marry?"

"No. If she marries it will be because some man of her acquaintance changes his mind."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Uncertain.

Mary had a little waist
Where Nature made it grow,
And everywhere the fashion went
The waist was sure to go.
—*New York Times.*

Fizzle.—"What is it a sign of when one's lips itch?" asked the dear girl in the parlor-scene as she lowered the blinds and seated her person on the end of a sofa built for two.

"I don't know, I'm sure," replied the dense young man, as he folded his arms and tried to look wise, "but I presume it indicates some sort of a cutaneous trouble."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Overfed.—"Wilson Marvin drove into town this morning with a load of wheat. About five miles out he lost the endgate from his wagon, and before he discovered the loss had lost ten bushels of good wheat, worth a dollar a bushel. He says that it is the duty of some one to feed the birds, which is a cheerful way to look at it."—*Norton (Kan.) Telegram.*

The Truth About Colin

Strephon kissed me in the spring,
Robin in the fall,
But Colin only looked at me
And never kissed at all.
—*Sarah Teasdale.*

Not that Colin did not thirst
Honeyed kiss to sip,
Colin's plan was Safety First,
Colin feared the grip.
—*Boston Transcript.*

A Timely Warning.—The following letter was contributed to *The Times*, of India, published in Bombay:

"My purpos for writin on you this is to inform you many English Brothers not to give honor and devotion to your ladys because they will in the end becum proud and then they will want vote. 2 or 3 thing happen at Victory Garden to morow and then I all of sudden made up my brain to write you immediate. There was many Englis womans and when mans are sitting on the bench, and womans come, man stand and give their sit to woman. This happen 2 or 3 time tomorow and I question you why? I again tell you why? Mans and womans are similar in this world and then why mans honors woman. If they honors old old woman, one thing, but they honours young young lady. My purpos to write this to inform the Englis Saheb loks that when they do this they spoil their feminine lady and then this lady get proud and walk like p-cock and then ask vote and then spoil Ken Garden and throw bomb on Loid Gorg, put bursting powder in envelope and post, and create other mischief. Therefore I say to my Englis, pleas dont spoil Englis womans in India because by honouring them you people put in their brain the sids of suffragetism and then they get wild like Misses Pancurs. Please please print this leter near the Ruter's telegram with big big words."—*World Outlook.*

"Forward March"

says Olive Green

"to the *Better* Business Show"

Keep in step with 20th Century business methods. You will, if you drop in at the Art Metal *Better* Business Show. See Art Metal steel files, desks, safes and other office furniture. Learn how to get the most out of business. This exhibit will show you *how.*

Art Metal Steel equipment does away forever with warped drawers. It is good to look at and to work at. And it is *real* protection against fire, dust and dampness.

The time to see the show—any day in March; the place—the Art Metal Store in your city. If you're not sure of the address send in the "Tell Me" Coupon.

Art Metal Construction Co., Inc.
38 Metallic Avenue Jamestown, N. Y.

"Tell me—where can *I* see the *Better* Business Show?"

Name .....

Address .....

[Write in margin if necessary]

Fore

FOR the long drive, the perfect approach, the deadly putt, depend upon

Burke Grand Prize Golf Clubs

Awarded first prize Panama Exposition. All Burke Clubs are fitted with the world famous Burke Shaft—the standard of American and European professionals and makers. ***"90% of the club is in the shaft"*** —remember that—and insist upon Burke. Write for the Burke Catalog and Golfers' Guide.

The Burke Golf Co., 46 Manning St., Newark, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THIS MAN BEROL

HAS THE WORLD'S MOST WONDERFUL MEMORY

He can instantly give the population of any place in America of over 5,000.
He can give every important date and incident in the world's history.
He can give the dates of birth and death of the great men in history.
He has 300,000 facts and figures stowed away in his brain, ready for instant use.

He Can Make You "Forget-Proof"

MAIL THE COUPON FOR CONVINCING EVIDENCE

A few years ago William Berol had a distressingly poor memory. His present amazing efficiency has been developed through his own simple, practical method. He is now teaching his system with great success to large classes at leading educational institutions in New York and other cities, having been endorsed by the heads of the educational departments. *It is the only system of memory training which is publicly demonstrated by the instructor and advanced pupils.* He desires to impart his method to YOU, *by mail.*

Dr. von de Shoeppe, Duluth, Minn., Has a Convincing Experience

BEFORE
HE ENROLLED FOR THE BEROL COURSE
HE WROTE THIS:

"I wish to retain the right to return your lessons (first two or three) and your books if you promise to return my money. I investigated a few of the Memory Systems and found them wanting; for instance, the widely advertised ————————, etc.—which is merely dissected from the book by Professor Loisette, the price of which is $2.50, and of the Course $10.00 and $15.00. Unless the Berol Course is original it would be useless for me to begin it."

AFTER
HE HAD COMPLETED THE BEROL COURSE
THIS IS WHAT HE WROTE:

"Enclosed you will find my last payment on Berol System of Memory Training and Mental Efficiency. I am glad now I have taken the course, altho I was very skeptical about it. I can do memory tests and feats that I never dreamed were possible of accomplishment. I wish to thank you for the attention you have given me through the entire course and wish to assure you that I will recommend your system to all my friends."

His Simple System Which He Teaches by Correspondence Will Prevent Mind-Wandering, Strengthen Powers of Observation and Concentration

YOU will be able to recall Names, Faces, Dates, Prices, Telephone and Street Numbers—

YOU will remember the salient Facts in a Book or anything else you read—after one reading—

YOU will instantly recollect important Business and Professional Facts or Memoranda—

YOU will become a clear thinker and in Public Speaking retain a firm grasp on what you desire to say.

First Lesson Alone Worth $500 to Him

"Although I received the first lesson only one week ago, and have only partly mastered it, I have already had the repeated pleasure of recalling instantly the names of persons on their second and third calls after my first introduction. The first lesson—I would not take Five Hundred Dollars for it, or rather I would prefer losing Five Hundred Dollars to being now deprived of the 'CUE' that you have furnished me."—*J. W. WEBB,* Athens, Georgia.

Send This Coupon To-Day For Full, Interesting Particulars

This will cost you nothing, nor will you incur any obligation by doing so. You *will* be interested to learn the story of Mr. Berol's remarkable mentality and a description of his method for making men and women bigger earning factors.

IMPORTANT—When *you* mail this inquiry, why not add the name of some one else whom you know is interested in improving his memory, so that we can send him full information also—without mentioning your name.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York
Send me particulars and cost of the Berol Mail Course in Memory Training and Mental Efficiency.
Name.....
Street No......
City.....
State.....
Dig. 2-26-16

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

February 9.—France claims the recapture of all trenches of importance at Frise, where considerable German successes were reported January 29.

February 10.—Fighting in the Vimy sector, north of Arras, continues with little decrease in intensity. The Germans near "Hill 140" and the French west of La Folie push their attacks vigorously, but with little result. Belfort is still bombarded by long-range German guns.

February 11.—Berlin claims the failure of four French attacks to recapture trenches northwest of Vimy. Considerable mine-fighting is reported all along the front. The French claim captures at Butte-du-Mesnil.

February 12.—Further success is claimed by the French at Butte-du-Mesnil, in which 300 yards of German trenches are taken. Berlin admits 200 yards only.

February 13.—German attacks of varying intensity occur all along the line from Belgium to the Vosges, but principally in the Champagne district and in the Vimy sector north of Arras. The greatest gain claimed by the Germans is made south of Ste. Marie-a-Py, in Champagne, where the German official statement claims the capture by storm of 700 yards of French positions, with 206 prisoners.

February 15.—The German offensive is shifted temporarily to the sector southeast of Ypres, where, against British defense, nearly half a mile of trenches is taken, with many prisoners. The shelling of Ypres has strengthened perceptibly in the last four days.

February 16.—At Tahure, in Champagne, as in the Ypres sector, the fighting continues. The French claim the recapture of trenches near Tahure.

TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

February 8.—Mytilene tells of a French aeroplane-raid on Smyrna, in which, it is claimed, 200 Turkish soldiers are killed and much damage done ashore and in the harbor.

February 10.—The Turks report two futile attempts by General Aylmer's forces to reach Kut-el-Amara. From Nasriyah, a Euphrates town in the possession of the British, a reconnoitering force is sent up the Schatt-el-Hai toward Kut-el-Amara, and returns reporting the way practically clear.

February 12.—In the Caucasus the Russian forces about Erzerum are shelling the city. Deep snows retard them, but many important passes in the neighborhood are captured.

Tho considerably outnumbered, the Mesopotamian supporting forces under Generals Aylmer and Campbell gain five miles toward Kut from Sheik Saad.

February 13.—The Russians capture one Erzerum fort, with many prisoners. Turkish forces in Mesopotamia are reported considerably reenforced by troops released from Gallipoli by the departure of the British from that front.

February 14.—A British force marching north from the Euphrates to the support of Colonel Townshend at Kut-el-Amara is halted and repulsed by the Turks.

February 15.—The Turkish Government issues its first official defense of the Armenian massacres, in which "deplorable excesses" are acknowledged, but all blame is laid upon the Allies for instigating the Armenians to outbreak and rebellion.

Following a five-days' siege, Erzerum, the great Armenian fortress where the main Turkish Caucasus army of 160,000 has taken refuge, falls into the hands of the Russians.

February 16.—Amsterdam states that the official Turkish statement of the German loans to Turkey shows a total of $108,000,000, and declares that a further loan of $106,000,000 is now in prospect.

GENERAL

February 9.—A renewal of hostilities is evident in a new Russian offensive movement in the Russian province of Volhynia, and also in eastern Galicia. Vienna asserts all attacks are repulsed, with heavy cost to the Russians.

February 10.—The German Government hands a memorandum to the representatives of neutral Powers declaring that Germany will regard all armed merchantmen as war-vessels and attack them accordingly, beginning March 1. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office adopts the same policy in official notifications to the neutral diplomats.

The Compulsory Military Service Bill goes into effect in England, calling out approximately 316,000 men.

Austria is reported to issue a call to the colors for men of the military classes of 1865–6–7, 1870–1, and 1872, of which the oldest men are now sixty-nine.

Premier Muchkovitch, of Montenegro, declares his nation's intention to make no separate peace with Austria, explaining that King Nicholas's apparent moves in that direction were but a ruse to give time for concentration of the Army.

Estimates made from the published casualty-lists place the Prussian losses alone at 2,377,378 to date.

The Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, formerly known as the Ford Peace party, holds its first regular meeting in Stockholm, under the chairmanship of Mayor Lindhagen, of that city.

Austrian forces occupy the heights about Durazzo, Albania, taking several outlying towns.

February 11.—Italian troops, in what is reported as their first engagement with the Austrians in the Balkans, attack the army of 30,000 moving on Durazzo, on the Tirana heights ten miles to the west of the city. Vienna declares them repulsed.

Italy announces an absolute prohibition of the introduction of German imports into the country.

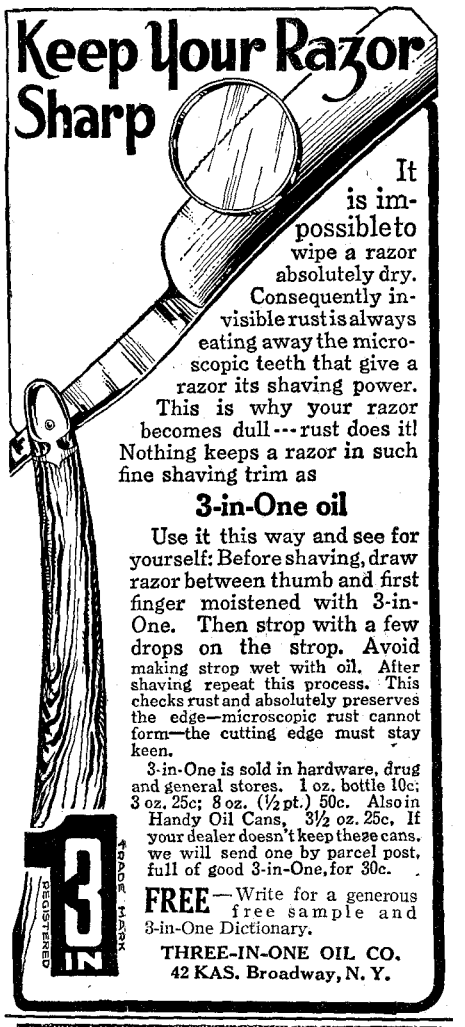
Vienna issues an official denial of the reported explosion in the Skoda factory in Bohemia.

Lausanne reports that the two largest banks in South Germany have failed, with total liabilities of $125,000,000.

The German Admiralty claims the sinking of the British cruiser *Arabic* in a skirmish off the Dogger Bank. England declares the *Arabic* and the other ships with her to have been no more than mine-sweepers.

February 12.—The objects of the new Russian offensive in the East are said to be, first the crossing of the Sereth, Pruth, and Dniester rivers, or, failing that, to prevent the withdrawal of German forces from this front. No important gain is made so far by either side.

The *Bahrenfeld*, interned at Buenos Aires, and the *Turpin*, interned at Punta Arenas, Chile, escape through the ruse


Keep Your Razor Sharp

It is impossible to wipe a razor absolutely dry. Consequently invisible rust is always eating away the microscopic teeth that give a razor its shaving power. This is why your razor becomes dull---rust does it! Nothing keeps a razor in such fine shaving trim as

3-in-One oil

Use it this way and see for yourself: Before shaving, draw razor between thumb and first finger moistened with 3-in-One. Then strop with a few drops on the strop. Avoid making strop wet with oil. After shaving repeat this process. This checks rust and absolutely preserves the edge—microscopic rust cannot form—the cutting edge must stay keen.

3-in-One is sold in hardware, drug and general stores. 1 oz. bottle 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 8 oz. (½ pt.) 50c. Also in Handy Oil Cans, 3½ oz. 25c. If your dealer doesn't keep these cans, we will send one by parcel post, full of good 3-in-One, for 30c.

FREE—Write for a generous free sample and 3-in-One Dictionary.

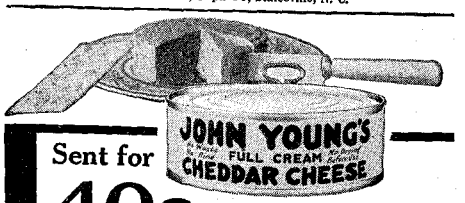
THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
42 KAS. Broadway, N. Y.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

FREE Trial

Piedmont Red Cedar Chests protect furs and woolens from moths, mice, dust and damp. Finest wedding or birthday gift. 15 days' FREE trial. New Low Factory Prices. *Write for big new catalog with reduced prices. Postpaid free.*
Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 80, Statesville, N. C.



Sent for **40c PER CAN**

Plus a Dime for Postage

John Young's
CHEDDAR CHEESE

Cheese lovers—a treat! Is there anything better than ***fresh,*** yellow American full-cream cheese?—And anything ***worse*** than dried out, warped, oily cheese bought by the unsanitary slice? Send a dollar bill for 2 tins of my delicious full-cream Cheddar Cheese, direct from model churnerie in famous Wisconsin cheese country. Sanitary tins, convenient size—10 oz. net. No rind. No loss from drying. Keep several tins on hand for unexpected guests. Serve it many ways. Makes *lovely* rarebit. No cheese like it. Big value in richness, flavor, nutrition. Learn the limit of cheese goodness. Tear off coupon so you won't forget.

John O. Young, 122 So. Mich. Blvd., Chicago
Enclosed is a dollar (West of the Rockies $1.20). Send 2 tins of your Cheddar Cheese. (Write plainly. If you haven't room in coupon for name and full address, use margin of this page also.)

Name .....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of a trial-run to prevent deterioration of machinery. A third German vessel, the *Asuncion*, endeavors to leave Para in the same manner, but is caught by Brazilian cruisers and compelled to return.

February 13.—Rome reports unimportant activities on the Austro-Italian front, on the eastern slope of Braena, and in the Lagarina, Astico, Sugana, and Sexten valleys. An Austrian battery defending Gorizia is silenced. On the upper Isonzo the Austrians penetrate the Italian trenches. An Austrian hydroaeroplane raid damages the towns of Codigoro, Bottrighe, and Ravenna.

February 14.—In German East Africa a battle is in progress between the Germans and an entering Belgian force. Heavy losses are reported on each side.

February 15.—Petrograd declares that all the recent attacks by von Hindenburg on the Riga-Dvinsk front have broken down.

February 16.—An official statement puts the British national debt on March 31, the end of the financial year, at $11,000,000,000, or approximately three times that of March 31, 1914. Germany's total war-expenditure to January 1, 1916, is given at $7,500,000,000, and that of France, including the first quarter of 1916, as $7,700,000,000.

A 47 per cent. rise in the price of foodstuffs is reported in England. The rise in Germany since the beginning of the war is estimated at 83 per cent.

MEXICO

February 10.—Americans and Mexicans from the interior of Mexico declare that over 300 murders have been committed by Villistas in the last ten days, and that several of those killed were foreigners. At least two Mexican towns are completely sacked.

February 11.—A break is rumored between Generals Carranza and Obregon with the succession of Gen. Heriberto Jara, an Obregon man, to General Aguilar's post as Governor of Vera Cruz. General Jara's first public speech is distinctly anti-American. Relentless religious restrictions are reported, despite public announcements to the contrary.

February 13.—Carranzista forces under General Zapeda take Ajusco, a Zapatista stronghold between Mexico City and Cuernavaca.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

February 10.—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey, Secretary of War, resigns from President Wilson's Cabinet because of differences in policy on the Philippine and preparedness questions. Henry S. Breckenridge, Mr. Garrison's assistant and close friend, also resigns.

February 15.—The Carranza ambassador-designate places before the State Department the details of an alleged plot on the part of interventionists in Vera Cruz to blow up the United States battle-ship *Kentucky* in that port, in which, it is rumored, a United States consular officer is involved.

GENERAL

February 10.—Over 150 of the 400 guests at the first official banquet in honor of Chicago's new archbishop, Mundelein, are taken ill of arsenic poisoning at the University Club, Chicago. The poisoning is traced to an anarchist employee of the club, who disappears.

February 12.—Floyd Smith, a professional pilot, achieves a new aeroplane altitude record of 9,000 feet, at Los Angeles, carrying two passengers in a military hydroaeroplane.

February 16.—A night fire of large proportions breaks out in the business section of Fall River, Mass., causing over $1,500,000 damage.

Fire in Brooklyn wharves in New York Harbor destroys several lighters and oil-barges and damages three large steamships loaded with supplies for Russia. The cause is laid to defective wiring. The damage is $1,000,000.

Travel and Resort Directory

Porto Rico Cruise

It's the finest holiday trip you can imagine, this voyage around tropical Porto Rico; well called "The Island of Enchantment."

16 Days All Expenses $94.50 and up

To and around the Island of Porto Rico, stopping at principal ports and returning to New York. Large 10,000 ton American-built steamships, especially designed for tropical service. Broad decks, comfortable staterooms, some with private bath. Steamer your hotel for entire voyage. Sailings every Saturday, under the American Flag.

Write for interesting booklet.

Cruising Department

PORTO RICO LINE

General Office, 11 Broadway, New York

Or any railroad ticket office or authorized tourist agency.

ALASKA

Our tour, leaving early in July, visits Canadian Rockies; Alaska including Lake Atlin, White Horse, Yukon River to Dawson; Seattle, Portland, and Yellowstone National Park, etc.

This is only one of our wonderful tours. Write for booklet, mailed free upon request.

THE WALTER H. WOODS CO.,
84 Journal Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Winter Trips
TO
HAVANA Fascinating in its boulevard life. Excellent hotels; good golf courses.
BAHAMAS Charming social life—golf, tennis, boating, sea bathing.
MEXICO including Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
Write for booklets giving complete information.
WARD LINE
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Offices, Pier 14, E. R., New York

RAYMOND - WHITCOMB TOURS

NASSAU and FLORIDA
Delightful tours with prolonged stays at the best hotels of beautiful Nassau in the Bahamas, Havana, Palm Beach and other fashionable resorts of the famous Florida East Coast. Optional extensions to Jamaica and Panama. Departures every week.

CALIFORNIA
Remarkable New Feature
On arrival at Pasadena our parties will travel through Southern California by automobile. Departures twice a week—Tuesdays via Apache Trail and Wednesdays via Grand Canyon.

South America
Semi-private tours, Feb. 26 and Mar. 15.

Japan and China
Small parties, including the Philippines, Mar. 2 and 25.

Last Cruise to the West Indies, March 11.
Send for booklet desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Dept. 5, 17 Temple Place, Boston
New York Phila. Chicago San Francisco

GO AT MY EXPENSE TO CALIFORNIA, South America, or elsewhere, by forming a small party. Established 1900. Address: BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BUREAU of UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
THE LURE OF THE EAST WAS NEVER GREATER NOR THE WAY MORE OPEN
VISIT **JAPAN** IN 1916
LOW RATES, EVERY COMFORT UNRIVALLED LEADERSHIP
Sail from San Francisco, March 25, July 1
The Bureau of University Travel
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

TUBERCULOSIS TREATED
Nature's own remedy, climate, sunshine and fresh air, combined with modern medical treatment, is effecting remarkable relief of diseases of the lungs and throat. The Alamogordo Sanatorium offers the best possible treatment, by reason of its location, at reasonable rates.
For booklet address
ALAMOGORDO SANATORIUM
ALAMOGORDO NEW MEXICO

Classified Columns

AGENTS WANTED

A man with sales ability and gilt-edge references can establish himself in permanent territory selling high-grade reproductions of the world's best paintings to consumers. New sales plan by which dealer introduces you to his trade and helps you sell them. Commission contract worth $50 to $150 weekly to live-wire. Proposition solid as a rock, backed by a ten million dollar corporation.
The Cincinnati Fine Arts Company,
21 Beech St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX

FEDERAL INCOME TAX
By Craven and Everett. Contains the Law, Regulations, Analysis, recent Supreme Court opinion, and everything absolutely complete to date. Answers every question clearly, accurately, authoritatively. 300 pages, finely printed and bound. Price $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edwards & Broughton, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED.—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted, sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice Free. R. B. OWEN, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS MANUFACTURERS BUY—Patents that FULLY Protect—are the kind we get. *Proof* and *reliable* books *free*. LACEYS, Patent Lawyers, 713 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Books and advice FREE. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for examination and opinion. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 431F Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOU can advertise effectively in our Classified Columns.
Circulation 450,000. Rate $1.50 per line.
Six average words to line.

REAL ESTATE

HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN WANTED
The largest real estate concern in the world is planning a national advertising campaign to advertise their New York real estate as the best investment opportunity in the country. We control $10,000,000 of property on subways projected, or now in operation, and are planning to take on a few high-class salesmen. Positively no applications considered from men who cannot maintain their own personal expense while demonstrating their ability, but to such as are able to fulfill the requirements, a liberal contract will be made similar to the one under which our representatives are making as high as $25,000 a year, and none under $3,000. Every assistance given to men capable of making good, in the shape of a liberal individual advertising appropriation, and personal help in getting started.
WOOD, HARMON & CO.
Dept. M. A. 261 Broadway, New York

SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA—An empire of fertile lands and opportunities. The Seaboard Air Line Railway traverses six of the richest Southern States from the green fields of Virginia to the orange groves and mid-winter vegetable gardens on the Gulf Coast of Southern Florida. Choice locations for fruit, truck, general farming, stock raising, dairying and poultry at low prices and within easy reach of large markets. Combination of soil and climate with growing seasons from 200 to 348 days affords a wide range of possibilities. Let us direct you to the section best suited to your purposes. Our books of facts and photos mailed free. Ask: J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, Suite D-2, Norfolk, Va.

FOR SALE, Florida Bungalow, close to Hotel Belleview and golf links; never occupied; eight rooms, two baths; sleeping porch; available at low price. Address DONALD ALVORD, owner, Clearwater, Fla.

160 Acre Homestead, Minnesota. No Residence or Improvements. Good Land. Get one before too late. Price $600. American Investment Co., Box 303, Fargo, N. Dak.

WANTED.—Doctors, Civil and Mining Engineers. Good salary to skilled laborers. Address, Drs. OXFORD & GARRETT, 8a Allende No. 1, Saltillo, Mexico.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. B.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"Are the following sentences correct? (1) '. . . which I would like you to *apply* to the fund.' (2) 'They were . . . ; and a few others *whom* I do not think you know.' (3) 'He is the only *officer* of this company *that* ever lived in your city.' (4) Is it correct to write *etc.* with a period? (5) May the phrase 'With kind regards' at the end of a letter stand alone, or is it necessary to add 'I remain,' or 'I am,' etc.?"

(1), (2), and (3) These sentences are correct. (4) *Etc.*, as the abbreviation of *et cetera*, must always be written with a period. (5) It is permissible to place "With kind regards" at the end of a letter without adding "I am" or "I remain."

"L. F. H.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Which is correct: 'I had my clothes *laundered*,' or 'I had my clothes laundried'?"

The past participle of the verb *launder* is *laundered*, and the sentence you quote should, therefore, read, "I had my clothes *laundered*." In the United States *laundry* is used as a verb, and its past participle is *laundried*, but the best English form is *laundered*.

"A. D. J.," Detroit, Mich.—"In dividing a word at the end of a line, is it proper to do so only at the end of the first syllable, or may the word be divided after any syllable?"

Words may be divided on any syllable, altho it is not considered correct style to carry a two-letter syllable over to another line.

"H. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly give the true meaning of the words *goulash* and *goulash's*, as in the sentences: 'It would have been a war over *goulash*,' and 'It would have been *goulash's* first offense as *casus belli*, and as such highly interesting.'"

Goulash is a Hungarian term for a stew made with beef, veal, potatoes, and flour, and highly seasoned. It is generally known as *Hungarian goulash*. So perhaps the sense of the term in the sentence you quote is figurative for Hungary. If so it is not in good taste nor in accordance with the facts.

"M. P. D.," Lynchburg, Va.—"'But it is not probable that a Dundonald *or* even a Nelson could have done much in the Baltic just then; and Napier was not a Dundonald *or* a Nelson.' Might not *nor* take the place of either of the *or's*, especially of the second one?"

Or is correctly used in the first part of the sentence, as you will notice that it is a question of choice between two things. In the second part of the sentence, however, *nor* might have been used, but its use would require that its proper correlative *neither* be used. Recast the sentence and you will see the correctness of this: "But it is doubtful whether a Dundonald *or* even a Nelson could have done much in the Baltic just then; and Napier was neither a Dundonald *nor* a Nelson."

"W. H. S.," Atlanta, Ga.—"According to current usage, which is the preferred form, *despatcher* or *dispatcher*?"

Both spellings, *dispatcher* and *despatcher*, are used, but *dispatcher* is preferred.

"K. A.," Lockport, La.—"Which nation ranked first in naval power at the outbreak of the European War? Which second, third, etc.?"

In the order of strength, they stood as follows: Great Britain, Germany, United States, France, Japan, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Spain, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chile, Netherlands, Greece, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Mexico, Siam.

"L. S.," Savannah, Ga.—"Please tell me how 'Uncle Sam' derived his name."

It is said that Government stores, purchased at Troy, N. Y., in the War of 1812, were marked "U. S.," and that the inspector in charge of them, Samuel Wilson, was popularly known as "Uncle Sam."

"R. L. F.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Kindly inform me whether the word *episode* is used correctly in referring to a single part of a serial moving picture, as *episode* number 15."

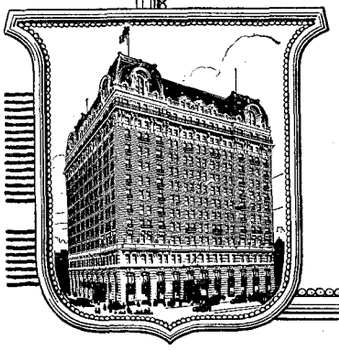
As an episode is "an incident or story in a literary work, separable from, yet growing out of it, the use cited above is correct.

REPUTATION

In each field of national endeavor, a certain name becomes a standard of excellence and superiority.

HOTEL SHERMAN
CHICAGO

is such a name. It means to the traveler everything he could wish for in accommodation, hospitality and service.



ROOMS WITH BATH

Two to four dollars

Randolph Street at Clark
CHICAGO

Hotel Sherman Company

Cut Cost of Your Furniture in Two

Any Piece Assembled in 10 Minutes

Shipped in sections, knock-down — saves factory space — packing costs and freight charges. Direct from factory to you saves dealer's expenses and profits.

"Period Furniture"—over 100 designs—everything for the home, office or club. Every piece from *selected quarter sawed oak.*

Hundreds of dealers are assembling Brooks "Master-Built" Furniture in their stores and selling it from forty to fifty per cent above our prices.

Home Exhibitors Wanted

Exchange spare time for furniture or cash commissions. A new business for men or women. We ship from a single piece to carload lots. Free Catalog with full particulars.

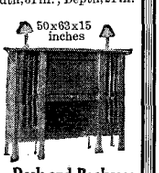
Brooks Mfg. Co.
1802 Rust Ave., Saginaw, Mich.
Largest Plant of Its Kind in the World

$40 Value at $19.75

Extension 48 to 84 in.

$9.75 Worth $17

Rocker No. 10
Height, 35 in.
Width, 31 in.; Depth, 21 in.

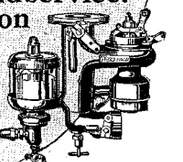


50x63x15 inches

Desk and Bookcase
Value $60. Price $29.75

Save On Your Gasoline Bills

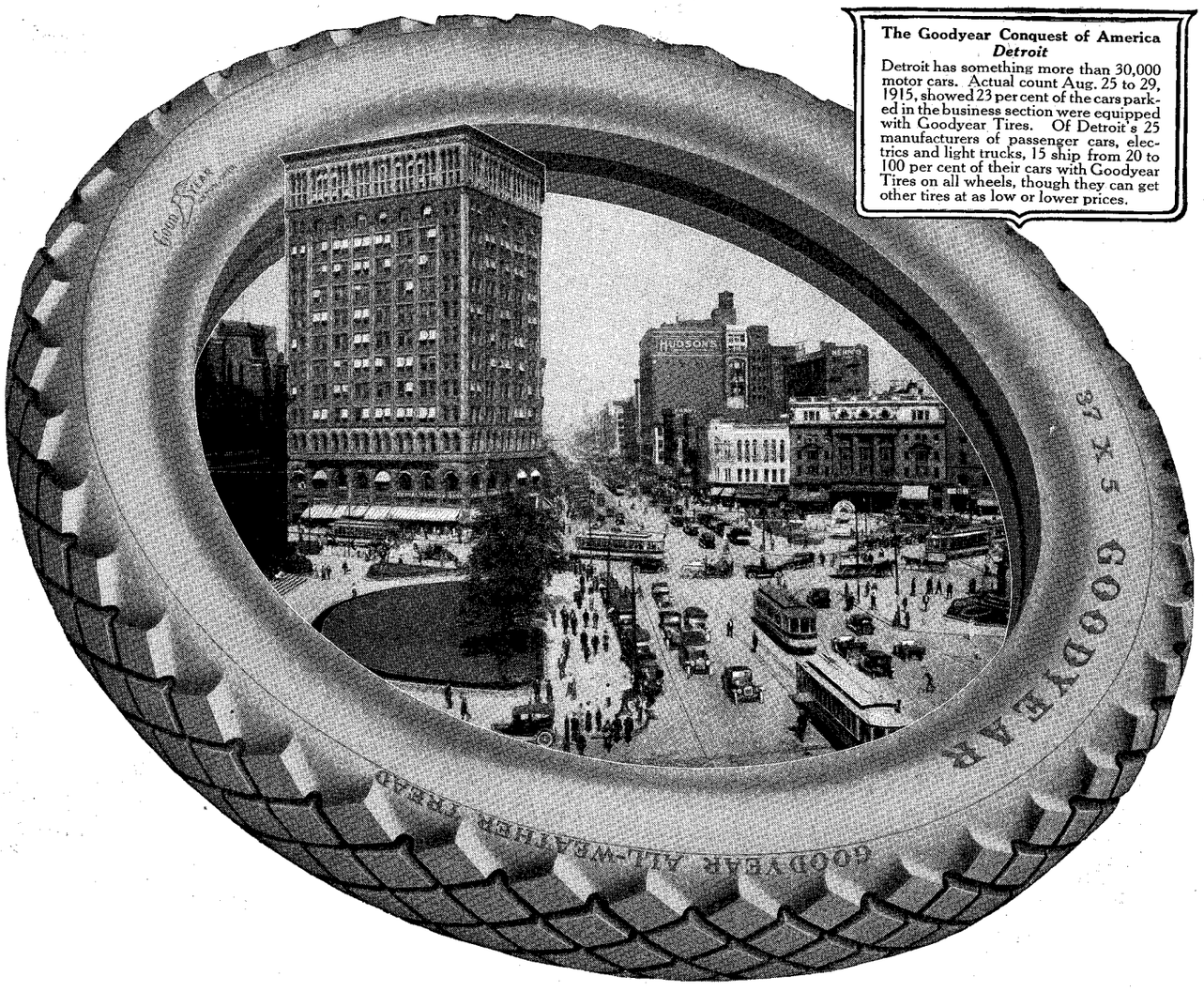
The price of gasoline is up! It's going higher! Maximum mileage is doubly important. Beat the high price of gasoline—equip your car with the New Stromberg—the Carburetor that has won official world's records in economy, power, speed, acceleration and service. Mail the coupon for reports of these records.



New STROMBERG Does it! CARBURETOR

Stromberg Motor Devices Co., Dept. C, 64 E. 25th St., Chicago, Ill.
Send facts about New Stromberg Carburetor
Name of my car.....Model.....Year.....
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Goodyear Conquest of America
Detroit

Detroit has something more than 30,000 motor cars. Actual count Aug. 25 to 29, 1915, showed 23 per cent of the cars parked in the business section were equipped with Goodyear Tires. Of Detroit's 25 manufacturers of passenger cars, electrics and light trucks, 15 ship from 20 to 100 per cent of their cars with Goodyear Tires on all wheels, though they can get other tires at as low or lower prices.

Lead in the Nation As in the Cities

Detroit and Los Angeles—both automobile centers—are unanimous in their preference for Goodyear Tires.

The birthplace of the industry, Detroit remains the home of the leading motor car manufacturers of America, whose combined output constitutes the bulk of this country's annual production.

It is said that, in proportion to its population, Los Angeles has more motor cars in use than any other city in the world.

One reflects, largely, the opinions of manufacturers; the other, the opinions of owners.

In the case of Goodyear Tires, there is not the slightest difference of thought between the two classes.

Our tire census of Detroit and Los Angeles shows that, in each city, Goodyear is favored with a lead of 23 per cent.

And this condition is not peculiar to Detroit, or to Los Angeles, or to almost any other city we should name.

It is a national condition. It affects all parts of the country.

The people at large, by their voluntary buying of Goodyear Tires, have made it plain that they prefer Goodyear Tires above all others.

Without regard to the cars they own, a million motorists or more—in the cities and towns and on the farms—buy Goodyear Tires because they last longer and give less trouble, and because they know that in the end Goodyear Tires cost less.

The reasons for this lower cost of Goodyear Tires are found in their quality and construction.

Goodyear No-Hook Tires are built with five features which guard against the five great causes of tire deterioration:

They are fortified against rim-cutting by our No-Rim-Cut feature; against blow-outs by our On-Air cure; against loose treads by our rubber rivets; against insecurity by our multiple braided piano wire base; and against puncture and skidding by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRES

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED